THE

LIFE

OF THAT

GREAT CIRCUMNAVIGATOR,

CAPTAIN COOK.

PARTICULARLY INCLUDING

THE MELANCHOLY NARRATIVE OF HIS DEATH.

AS

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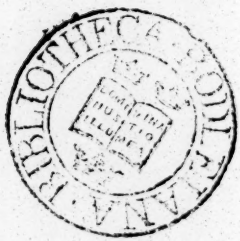
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CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.

CAPTAIN James Cook had no claim to diſtinction on account of the luſtre of his birth, or the dignity of his anceſtors. His father, James Cook, who from his dialect is ſuppoſed to have been a Northumbrian, was in the humble ſtation of a ſervant in huſbandry, and married a woman of the ſame rank with himſelf, whoſe chriſtian name was Grace. Both of them were noted in their neighbourhood for their honeſty, ſobriety, and diligence. They firſt lived at a village called Morton, and then removed to Marton, another village in the North riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated in the high road from Giſbrough, in Cleveland, to Stockton upon Tees, in the county of Durham, at the diſtance of ſix miles from each of theſe towns. At Marton Captain Cook was born, on the 27th of October, 1728; and agreeably to the cuſtom of the Vicar of the pariſh, whoſe practice it was to baptize infants ſoon after their birth, he was baptized on the 3d of November following. He was one of nine children, all of whom are now dead,

excepting a daughter, who married a fiſherman at Redcar. The firſt rudiments of young Cook's education were received by him at Marton, where he was taught to read by Dame Walker, the ſchool-miſtreſs of the village. When he was eight years of age, his father, in conſequence of the character he had obtained for induſtry, frugality, and ſkill in huſbandry, had a little promotion beſtowed upon him, which was that of being appointed head ſervant, or hind, to a farm belonging to the late Thomas Skottow, Eſq. called Airy Holme, near Great Ayton. To this place, therefore, he removed with his family; and his ſon James, at Mr. Skottow's expence, was put to a day ſchool in Ayton, where he was inſtructed in writing, and in a few of the firſt rules of arithmetic.

Before he was thirteen years of age, he was bound an apprentice to Mr. William Sanderſon, a haberdaſher or ſhopkeeper, at Staiths, a conſiderable fiſhing town, about ten miles north of Whitby. This employment, however, was very unſuitable to young Cook's diſpoſition. The ſea was the object of his inclination; and his paſſion for it could not avoid being ſtrengthened by the ſituation of the town in which he was placed, and the manner of life of the perſons with whom he muſt frequently converſe. Some diſagreement having happened between him and his maſter, he obtained his diſcharge, and ſoon after bound himſelf for ſeven years to Meſſrs. John and Henry Walker, of Whitby, Quakers by religious profeſſion, and principal owners of the ſhip Free-love, and of another veſſel, both of which were conſtantly employed in the coal trade. The greateſt part of his apprenticeſhip was ſpent on board the Free-love. After he was

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out of his time he continued to ſerve in the coal and other branches of trade (though chiefly in the former) in the capacity of a common ſailor; till, at length, he was raiſed to be mate of one of Mr. John Walker's ſhips. During this period it is not recollected that he exhibited any thing very peculiar, either in his abilities or his conduct; though there can be no doubt but that he had gained a conſiderable degree of knowledge in the practical part of navigation, and that his attentive and ſagacious mind was laying up a ſtore of obſervations which would be uſeful to him in future life.

In the ſpring of the year 1755, when hoſtilities broke out between England and France, and there was a hot preſs for ſeamen, Mr. Cook happened to be in the river Thames with the ſhip to which he belonged. At firſt he concealed himſelf, to avoid being preſſed; but reflecting that it might be difficult, notwithſtanding all his vigilance, to elude diſcovery or eſcape purſuit, he determined, upon farther conſideration, to enter voluntarily into his Majeſty's ſervice, and to take his future fortune in the Royal Navy. Perhaps he had ſome preſage in his own mind, that by his activity and exertions he might riſe much above his preſent ſituation. Accordingly, he went to a rendezvous at Wapping, and entered with an officer of the Eagle man of war, a ſhip of ſixty guns, at that time commanded by Captain Hamer. To this ſhip Captain (now Sir Hugh) Palliſer was appointed, in the month of October, 1755; and when he took the command, found in her James Cook, whom he ſoon diſtinguiſhed to be an able, active, and diligent, ſeaman. All the officers ſpoke highly in his favour, and the Captain was ſo well pleaſed with

his behaviour, that he gave him every encouragement which lay in his power.

In the courſe of ſome time, Captain Palliſer received a letter from Mr. Oſbaldeſton, then Member of Parliament for Scarborough, acquainting him that ſeveral neighbours of his had ſolicited him to write in favour of one Cook, on board the Captain's ſhip. They had heard that Captain Palliſer had taken notice of him, and they requeſted if he thought Cook deſerving of it, that he would point out in what manner Mr. Oſbaldeſton might beſt contribute his aſſiſtance towards forwarding the young man's promotion. The Captain, in his reply, did juſtice to Cook's merit; but, as he had only been a ſhort time in the navy, informed Mr. Oſbaldeſton that he could not be promoted as a commiſſion officer. A Maſter's warrant, Captain Palliſer added, might perhaps be procured for Mr. Cook, by which he would be raiſed to a ſtation that he was well qualified to diſcharge with ability and credit.

Such a warrant he obtained on the 10th of May, 1759, for the Grampus ſloop; but the proper Maſter having unexpectedly returned to her, the appointment did not take place. Four days after he was made maſter of the Garland; when, upon enquiry, it was found that he could not join her, as the ſhip had already ſailed. On the next day, the 15th of May, he was appointed to the Mercury. Theſe quick and ſucceſſive appointments ſhew that his intereſt was ſtrong, and that the intention to ſerve him was real and effectual.

The deſtination of the Mercury was to North America, where ſhe joined the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Saunders, which, in con-

conjunction with the land forces under General Wolfe, was engaged in the famous ſiege of Quebec. During that ſiege, a difficult and dangerous ſervice was neceſſary to be performed. This was to take the ſoundings in the channel of the river St. Lawrence, between the iſland of Orleans and the north ſhore, directly in the front of the French fortified camp at Montmorency and Beauport, in order to enable the Admiral to place ſhips againſt the enemy's batteries, and to cover our army on a general attack, which the heroic Wolfe intended to make on the camp. Captain Palliſer, in conſequence of his acquaintance with Mr. Cook's ſagacity and reſolution, recommended him to the ſervice; and he performed it in the moſt complete manner. In this buſineſs he was employed, during the night-time, for ſeveral nights together. At length he was diſcovered by the enemy, who collected a great number of Indians and canoes, in a wood near the water-ſide, which were launched in the night, for the purpoſe of ſurrounding him, and cutting him off. On this occaſion, he had a very narrow eſcape. He was obliged to run for it, and puſhed on ſhore on the iſland of Orleans, near the guard of the Engliſh hoſpital. Some of the Indians entered at the ſtern of the boat, as Mr. Cook leaped out at the bow; and the boat, which was a barge belonging to one of the ſhips of war, was carried away in triumph. However, he furniſhed the Admiral with as correct and complete a draught of the channel and ſoundings as could have been made after our countrymen were in poſſeſſion of Quebec. Sir Hugh Palliſer has good reaſon to believe, that before this time Mr. Cook had ſcarcely ever uſed a pencil, and that he knew nothing of drawing. But ſuch

was his capacity, that he ſpeedily made himſelf maſter of every object to which he applied his attention.

Another important ſervice was performed by Mr. Cook while the fleet continued in the river of St. Lawrence. The navigation of that river is exceedingly difficult and hazardous. It was particularly ſo to the Engliſh, who were then in a great meaſure ſtrangers to this part of North America, and who had no chart, on the correctneſs of which they could depend. It was, therefore, ordered by the Admiral, that Mr. Cook ſhould be employed to ſurvey thoſe parts of the river, below Quebec, which navigators had experienced to be attended with peculiar difficulty and danger; and he executed the buſineſs with the ſame diligence and ſkill of which he had already afforded ſo happy a ſpecimen. When he had finiſhed the undertaking, his chart of the river St. Lawrence was publiſhed, with ſoundings, and directions for ſailing in that river. Of the accuracy and utility of this chart, it is ſufficient to ſay, that it hath never ſince been found neceſſary to publiſh any other. One which has appeared in France is only a copy of our author's, on a reduced ſcale.

After the expedition at Quebec, Mr. Cook, by warrant from Lord Colvill, was appointed, on the 22d of September, Maſter of the Northumberland man of war, the ſhip in which his lordſhip ſtaid, in the following winter, as Commodore, with the command of a ſquadron at Halifax. In this ſtation Mr. Cook's behaviour did not fail to gain him the eſteem and friendſhip of his commander. During the leiſure which the ſeaſon of winter afforded him, he employed his time in the acquiſition of ſuch knowledge as eminently qualified him for future ſervice. It

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was at Halifax that he firſt read Euclid, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of aſtronomy and other branches of ſcience. The books of which he had the aſſiſtance were few in number; but his induſtry enabled him to ſupply many defects, and to make a progreſs far ſuperior to what could be expected from the advantages he enjoyed.

While Mr. Cook was Maſter of the Northumberland under Lord Colvill, that ſhip came to Newfoundland, in September, 1762, to aſſiſt in the recapture of the iſland from the French, by the forces under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Amherſt. When the iſland was recovered, the Engliſh fleet ſtaid ſome days at Placentia, in order to put it in a more complete ſtate of defence. During this time, Mr. Cook manifeſted a diligence in ſurveying the harbour and heights of the place, which arreſted the notice of Captain (now admiral) Graves, Commander of the Antelope, and Governor of Newfoundland. The Governor was hence induced to aſk Cook a variety of queſtions, from the anſwers to which he was led to entertain a very favourable opinion of his abilities. This opinion was increaſed, the more he ſaw of Mr. Cook's conduct; who, wherever they went, continued to diſplay the moſt unremitting attention to every object that related to the knowledge of the coaſt, and which was calculated to facilitate the practice of navigation. The eſteem which Captain Graves had conceived for him, was confirmed by the teſtimonies to his character that were given by all the officers under whom he ſerved.

In the latter end of 1762, Mr. Cook returned to England; and, on the 21ſt of December, in the ſame year, married at Barking in Eſſex, Miſs Elizabeth

Elizabeth Batts, an amiable and deſerving woman, who was juſtly entitled to, and enjoyed his tendereſt regard and affection. But his ſtation in life, and the high duties to which he was called, did not permit him to partake of matrimonial felicity without many and very long interruptions.

Early in the year 1763, after the peace with France and Spain was concluded, it was determined that Captain Graves ſhould go out again, as Governor of Newfoundland. As the country was very valuable in a commercial view, and had been an object of great contention between the Engliſh and the French, the Captain obtained an eſtabliſhment for the ſurvey of its coaſts; which, however, he procured with ſome difficulty, becauſe the matter was not ſufficiently underſtood by Government at home. In conſidering the execution of the plan, Mr. Cook appeared to Captain Graves to be a proper perſon for the purpoſe; and propoſals were made to him, which, notwithſtanding his recent marriage, he readily and prudently accepted. Accordingly, he went out with the Captain as ſurveyor; and was firſt employed to ſurvey Miquelon and St. Pierre, which had been ceded by the treaty to the French, who, by order of Adminiſtration, were to take poſſeſſion of them at a certain period, even though the Engliſh Commander ſhould not happen to be arrived in the country. When Captain Graves had reached that part of the world, he found there the Governor who had been ſent from France (Monſ D'Anjac), with all the ſettlers and his own family, on board a frigate and ſome tranſports. It was contrived, however, to keep them in that diſagreeable ſituation for a whole month, which was the time taken by Mr. Cook to complete his ſurvey. When the buſineſs was

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finiſhed, the French were put into poſſeſſion of the two iſlands, and left in the quiet enjoyment of them, with every profeſſion of civility.

At the end of the ſeaſon, Mr. Cook returned to England, but did not long continue at home. In the beginning of the year 1764, his old and conſtant friend and patron, Sir Hugh Palliſer, was appointed Governor and Commodore of Newfoundland and Labradore; upon which occaſion he was glad to take Mr Cook with him, in the ſame capacity that he had ſuſtained under Captain Graves. Indeed, no man could have been found who was better qualified for finiſhing the deſign which had been begun in the preceding year. The charts of the coaſts, in that part of North America, were very erroneous; and it was highly neceſſary to the trade and navigation of his Majeſty's ſubjects, that new ones ſhould be formed, which would be more correct and uſeful. Accordingly, under the orders of Commodore Palliſer, Mr. Cook was appointed, on the 18th of April, 1764, Marine Surveyor of Newfoundland and Labradore; and he had a veſſel, the Grenville ſchooner, to attend him for that purpoſe. How well he executed his commiſſion is known to every man acquainted with navigation. The charts which he afterwards publiſhed of the different ſurveys he had made, reflected great credit on his abilities and character, and the utility of them is univerſally acknowledged. It is underſtood, that, ſo far as Newfoundland is concerned, they were of conſiderable ſervice to the king's miniſters, in ſettling the terms of the laſt peace. Mr. Cook explored the inland parts of this iſland in a much completer manner than had ever been done before. By penetrating farther into the middle of the country than any man had hitherto attempted,

attempted, he diſcovered ſeveral large lakes, which are indicated upon the general chart. In theſe ſervices Mr. Cook appears to have been employed, with the intervals of occaſionally returning to England for the winter ſeaſon, till the year 1767, which was the laſt time that he went out upon his ſtation of Marine Surveyor of Newfoundland. It muſt not be omitted, that, while he occupied this poſt, he had an opportunity of exhibiting to the Royal Society a proof of his progreſs in the ſtudy of aſtronomy. A ſhort paper was written by him, and inſerted in the fifty-ſeventh volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, entitled, "An Obſervation of an Eclipſe "of the Sun at the Iſland of Newfoundland, "Auguſt 5, 1766, with the Longitude of the "Place of Obſervation deduced from it." The obſervation was made at one of the Burgeo iſlands, near Cape Ray, in latitude 47° 36′ 19″, on the ſouth-weſt extremity of Newfoundland. Mr. Cook's paper having been communicated by Dr. Bevis to Mr. Witchell, the latter gentleman compared it with an obſervation taken at Oxford, by the Rev. Mr. Hornſby, on the ſame eclipſe, and thence computed the difference of longitude reſpecting the places of obſervation, making due allowance for the effect of parallax, and the prolate ſpheroidal figure of the earth. It appears from the "Tranſactions," that our navigator had already obtained the character of being an able mathematician.

There is ſcarcely any thing from which the natural curioſity of man receives a higher gratification, than from the accounts of diſtant countries and nations. Nor is it curioſity only that is gratified by ſuch accounts; for the ſphere of human knowledge is hereby enlarged, and various

ous objects are brought into view, an acquaintance with which greatly contributes to the improvement of life and the benefit of the world. With regard to information of this kind, the moderns have eminently the advantage over the ancients. The ancients could neither purſue their enquiries with the ſame accuracy, nor carry them on to the ſame extent. Travelling by land was much more inconvenient and dangerous than it hath been in later times; and, as navigation was principally confined to coaſting, it muſt neceſſarily have been circumſcribed within very narrow limits.

The invention of the compaſs, ſeconded by the ardent and enterpriſing ſpirit of ſeveral able men, was followed by wonderful diſcoveries. Vaſco di Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope; and a new way being thus found out to the Eaſt Indies, the countries in that part of the earth became more accurately and extenſively known. Another world was diſcovered by Columbus; and, at length, Magalhaens accompliſhed the arduous and hitherto unattempted taſk of ſailing round the globe. At different periods he was ſucceeded by other circumnavigators, of whom it is no part of the preſent narrative to give an account.

The ſpirit of diſcovery, which was ſo vigorous during the latter end of the fifteenth and through the whole of the ſixteenth century, began, ſoon after the commencement of the ſeventeenth century, to decline. Great navigations only were occaſionally undertaken, and more from the immediate views of avarice or war, than from any noble and generous principles. But of late years they have been revived, with the enlarged and benevolent deſign of promoting the happineſs of the human ſpecies.

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A beginning of this kind was made in the reign of King George the Second, during which two voyages were performed; the firſt under the command of Captain Middleton, and the next under the direction of Captains Smith and Moore, in order to diſcover a North-weſt paſſage through Hudſon's Bay. It was reſerved, however, for the glory of the preſent reign to carry the ſpirit of diſcovery to its height, and to conduct it on the nobleſt principles; not for the purpoſes of covetouſneſs or ambition; not to plunder or deſtroy the inhabitants of newly-explored countries; but to improve their condition, to inſtruct them in the arts of life, and to extend the boundaries of ſcience.

No ſooner was peace reſtored, in 1763, than theſe laudable deſigns engaged his Majeſty's patronage; and two voyages round the world had been undertaken, before Mr. Cook ſet out on his firſt command. The conductors of theſe voyages were the Captains Byron, Wallis, and Carteret, by whom ſeveral diſcoveries were made, which contributed, in no ſmall degree, to increaſe the knowledge of geography and navigation. Nevertheleſs, as the purpoſe for which they were ſent out appears to have had a principal reference to a particular object in the South Atlantic, the direct track they were obliged to hold, on their way homeward by the Eaſt Indies, prevented them from doing ſo much as might otherwiſe have been expected towards giving the world a complete view of that immenſe expanſe of ocean which the South Pacific comprehends.

Before Captain Wallis and Captain Carteret had returned to Great Britain, another voyage was reſolved upon, for which the improvement

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of aſtronomical ſcience afforded the immediate occaſion. It having been calculated by aſtronomers, that a tranſit of Venus over the Sun's diſk would happen in 1769, it was judged that the beſt place for obſerving it would be in ſome part of the South Sea, either at the Marqueſas, or at one of thoſe iſlands which Taſman had called Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, and which are now better known under the appellation of the Friendly Iſlands. This being a matter of eminent conſequence in aſtronomy, and which excited the attention of foreign nations, as well as of our own, the affair was taken up by the Royal Society, with the zeal which has always been diſplayed by that learned body for the advancement of every branch of philoſophical ſcience. Accordingly, a long memorial was addreſſed to his Majeſty, dated February the 15th, 1768, repreſenting the great importance of the object, together with the regard which had been paid to it by the principal courts of Europe; and intreating, among other things, that a veſſel might be ordered, at the expence of Government, for the conveyance of ſuitable perſons, to make the obſervation of the tranſit of Venus at one of the places before mentioned. This memorial having been laid before the King by the Earl of Shelburne, (now the Marquis of Landſdown) one of the principal Secretaries of State, his Majeſty graciouſly ſignified his pleaſure to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that they ſhould provide a ſhip for carrying over ſuch obſervers as the Royal Society ſhould judge proper to ſend to the South Seas; and, on the 3d of April, Mr. Stephens informed the Society that a bark had been taken up for the purpoſe.

The gentleman who had originally been fixed

upon to take the direction of the expedition, was Alexander Dalrymple, Eſq; an eminent member of the Royal Society, and who, beſides poſſeſſing an accurate knowledge of aſtronomy, had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his enquiries into the geography of the Southern Ocean, and by the collection he had publiſhed of ſeveral voyages to thoſe parts of the world. Mr. Dalrymple being ſenſible of the difficulty, or rather of the impoſſibility, of carrying a ſhip through unknown ſeas, the crew of which were not ſubject to the military diſcipline of his Majeſty's Navy, he made it the condition of his going, that he ſhould have a brevet commiſſion as Captain of the veſſel, in the ſame manner as ſuch a commiſſion had been granted to Dr. Halley in his voyage of diſcovery. To this demand, Sir Edward Hawke, who was then at the head of the Admiralty, and who poſſeſſed more of the ſpirit of his profeſſion than either of education or ſcience, abſolutely refuſed to accede. He ſaid at the board, that his conſcience would not allow him to truſt any ſhip of his Majeſty's to a perſon who had not regularly been bred a ſeaman. On being farther preſſed upon the ſubject, Sir Edward declared, that he would ſuffer his right hand to be cut off, before he would ſign any ſuch commiſſion. In this he was, in ſome degree, juſtified by the mutinous behaviour of Halley's crew, who refuſed to acknowledge the legal authority of their commander, and involved him in a diſpute which was attended with pernicious conſequences. Mr. Dalrymple on the other hand, was equally ſteady on requiring a compliance with the terms he had propoſed. Such was the ſtate of things, when Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, whoſe diſcrimination

crimination of the numerous characters, with which by his ſtation he is converſant, reflects as much credit on his underſtanding, as his upright and able conduct does on the office he has filled, for ſo many years, and under ſo many adminiſtrations, with honour to himſelf and advantage to the public, obſerved to the board, that, ſince Sir Edward Hawke and Mr. Dalrymple were equally inflexible, no method remained but that of finding out another perſon capable of the ſervice. He knew, he ſaid, a Mr. Cook, who had been employed as Marine Surveyor of Newfoundland, who had been regularly educated in the Navy, in which he was a maſter, and whom he judged to be fully qualified for the direction of the preſent undertaking. Mr. Stephens, at the ſame time, recommended it to the board, to take the opinion of Sir Hugh Palliſer, who had lately been Governor of Newfoundland, and was intimately acquainted with Cook's character. Sir Hugh rejoiced in the opportunity of ſerving his friend. He ſtrengthened Mr. Stephens's recommendation to the utmoſt of his power; and added many things in Mr. Cook's favour, ariſing from the particular knowledge which he had of his abilities and merit. Accordingly, Mr Cook was appointed to the command of the expedition by the Lords of the Admiralty; and, on this occaſion, he was promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, his commiſſion bearing date on the twenty-fifth of May, 1768.

When the appointment had taken place, the firſt object was to provide a veſſel adapted to the purpoſes of the voyage. This buſineſs was committed to Sir Hugh Palliſer; who took Lieutenant Cook to his aſſiſtance, and they examined together a great number of the ſhips which then

lay in the river Thames. At length, they fixed upon one, of three hundred and ſeventy tons, to which was given the name of the Endeavour.

While preparations were making for Lieutenant Cook's expedition, Captain Wallis returned from his voyage round the world. The Earl of Morton, Preſident of the Royal Society, had recommended it to this gentleman, on his going out, to fix upon a proper place for obſerving the tranſit of Venus. He kept accordingly, the object in view; and having diſcovered, in the courſe of his enterpriſe, an Iſland, called by him George's Iſland, but which hath ſince been found to bear the name of Otaheite, he judged that Port Royal harbour in this iſland would afford an eligible ſituation for the purpoſe. Having, immediately on his return to England, ſignified his opinion to the Earl of Morton, the Captain's idea was adopted by the Society, and an anſwer comformable to it was ſent to the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, who had applied for directions to what place the obſervers ſhould be ſent.

Mr. Charles Green, a gentleman who had long been aſſiſtant to Dr. Bradley at the royal obſervatory at Greenwich, was united with Lieutenant Cook in conducting the aſtronomical part of the voyage; and, ſoon after their appointment, they received ample inſtructions, from the Council of the Royal Society, with regard to the method of carrying on their enquiries. The Lieutenant was alſo accompanied by Joſeph Banks, Eſq; (now Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.) and Dr. Solander, who, in the prime of life, and the firſt of them at great expence to himſelf, quitted all the gratifications of poliſhed ſociety, and engaged

gaged in a very tedious, fatiguing, and hazardous navigation, with the laudable views, of acquiring knowledge in general, of promoting natural knowledge in particular, and of contributing ſomething to the improvement and the happineſs of the rude inhabitants of the earth.

Though it was the principal, it was not the ſole object of Lieutenant Cook's voyage to obſerve the tranſit of Venus. A more accurate examination of the Pacific Ocean was committed to him, although in ſubſerviency to his main deſign; and, when his chief buſineſs was accompliſhed, he was directed to proceed in making farther diſcoveries in the great Southern Seas.

The complement of Lieutenant Cook's ſhip conſiſted of eighty-four perſons, beſides the commander. Her victualling was for eighteen months; and there were put on board of her ten carriage and twelve ſwivel guns, together with an ample ſtore of ammunition and other neceſſaries.

On the 25th of May, 1768, Lieutenant Cook was appointed, by the Lords of the Admiralty, to the command of the Endeavour, in conſequence of which he went on board on the 27th, and took charge of the ſhip. She then lay in the baſon in Deptford-yard, where ſhe continued to lie till ſhe was completely fitted for ſea. On the 30th of July ſhe ſailed down the river, and on the 13th of Auguſt anchored in Plymouth Sound. The wind becoming fair on the 26th of that month, our navigators got under ſail, and on the 13th of September anchored in Funchiale Road, in the iſland of Madeira.

While Lieutenant Cook and his company were in this iſland, they were treated with the utmoſt kindneſs and liberality by Mr. Cheap, the Engliſh Conſul there, and one of the moſt conſi-

derable merchants in the town of Funchiale. He inſiſted upon their taking poſſeſſion of his houſe, and furniſhed them with every poſſible accommodation during their ſtay at Madeira. They received, likewiſe, great mark of attention and civility from Dr. Thomas Heberden, the principal phyſician of the iſland, and brother to the excellent and learned Dr. William Heberden, of London. Dr. Thomas Heberden afforded all the aſſiſtance in his power to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander in their botanical enquiries.

It was not ſolely from the Engliſh that the Lieutenant and his friends experienced a kind reception. The fathers of the Franciſcan convent diſplayed a liberality of ſentiment towards them, which might not have been expected from Portugueſe friars; and in a viſit which they paid to a convent of nuns, the ladies expreſſed a particular pleaſure in ſeeing them. At this viſit the good nuns gave an amuſing proof of the progreſs they had made in the cultivation of their underſtandings. Having heard that there were great philoſophers among the Engliſh gentlemen, they aſked them a variety of queſtions; one of which was, when it would thunder; and another, whether a ſpring of freſh water, which was much wanted, was any where to be found within the walls of the convent. Eminent as our philoſophers were, they were puzzled by theſe queſtions.

Lieutenant Cook, having laid in a freſh ſtock of beef, water, and wine, ſet ſail from the iſland of Madeira, in the night of the 18th of September, and proceeded on his voyage. By the 7th of November, ſeveral articles of the ſhip's proviſions began to fall ſhort; for which reaſon the Lieutenant determined to put into Rio de Janeiro.

neiro. This place he preferred to any other port in Braſil or to Falkland's Iſlands, becauſe he could there be better ſupplied with what he wanted, and had no doubt of meeting with a friendly reception.

During the run between Madeira and Rio de Janeiro, Lieutenant Cook and the gentlemen in the Endeavour had an opportunity of determining a philoſophical queſtion. On the evening of the 29th of October, they obſerved that luminous appearance of the ſea which hath ſo often been mentioned by navigators, and which has been aſcribed to ſuch a variety of cauſes. Flaſhes of light appeared to be emitted, exactly reſembling thoſe of lightning, though without being ſo conſiderable; and ſuch was the frequency of them, that ſometimes eight or ten were viſible almoſt at the ſame moment. It was the opinion of Mr. Cook and the other gentlemen, that theſe flaſhes proceeded from ſome luminous animal; and their opinion was confirmed by experiment.

At Rio de Janeiro, in the port of which Lieutenant Cook came to an anchor on the 13th of November, he did not meet with the polite reception that, perhaps, he had too ſanguinely expected. His ſtay was ſpent in continual altercations with the Viceroy, who appeared not a little jealous of the deſigns of the Engliſh: nor were all the attempts of the Lieutenant to ſet the matter right, capable of producing any effect. The Viceroy was by no means diſtinguiſhed either by his knowledge or his love of ſcience; and the grand object of Mr. Cook's expedition was quite beyond his comprehenſion. When he was told the Engliſh were bound to the ſouthward, by the order of the Britannic Majeſty, to obſerve a tranſit of the planet Venus over the ſun, an aſtronomical

aſtronomical phænomenon of great importance to navigation, he could form no other conception of the matter, than that it was the paſſing of the North ſtar, through the South pole.

During the whole of the conteſt with the Viceroy, Lieutenant Cook behaved with equal ſpirit and diſcretion. A ſupply of water and other neceſſaries could not be refuſed him, and theſe were got on board by the 1ſt of December. On that day the Lieutenant ſent to the Viceroy for a pilot to carry the Endeavour to ſea; but the wind preventing the ſhip from getting out, ſhe was obliged to ſtay ſome time longer in the harbour. A Spaniſh packet having arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 2d of December, with diſpatches from Buenos Ayres for Spain, the commander, Don Antonio de Monte Negro y Velaſco, offered, with great politeneſs, to convey the letters of the Engliſh to Europe. This favour Lieutenant Cook accepted, and gave Don Antonio a packet for the ſecretary of the Admiralty, containing copies of all the papers that had paſſed between himſelf and the Viceroy. He left, alſo, duplicates with the Viceroy, that he might forward them, if he thought proper, to Liſbon.

On the 5th of December, it being a dead calm, our navigators weighed anchor, and towed down the Bay; but, to their great aſtoniſhment, two ſhot were fired at them, when they had gotten abreaſt of Santa Cruz, the principal fortification of the harbour. Lieutenant Cook immediately caſt anchor, and ſent to the fort to demand the reaſon of this conduct; the anſwer to which was, that the commandant had received no order from the Viceroy to let the ſhip paſs; and that, without ſuch an order, no veſſel was ever ſuffered

to

go below the fort. It now became neceſſary to ſend to the Viceroy, to enquire why the order had not been given; and his behaviour appeared the more extraordinary, as notice had been tranſmitted to him of the departure of the Engliſh, and he had thought proper to write a polite letter to Mr. Cook, wiſhing him a good voyage. The Lieutenant's meſſenger ſoon returned, with the information that the order had been written ſeveral days, and that its not having been ſent had ariſen from ſome unaccountable negligence. It was not till the 7th of December that the Endeavour got under ſail.

In the account which Lieutenant Cook has given of Rio de Janeiro, and the country around it, one circumſtance is recorded, which cannot be otherwiſe than very painful to humanity. It is the horrid expence of life at which the gold mines are wrought. No leſs than forty thouſand negroes are annually imported for this purpoſe, on the King of Portugal's account; and the Engliſh were credibly informed, that, in the year 1766, this number fell ſo ſhort, that twenty thouſand more were drafted from the town of Rio.

From Rio de Janeiro, Lieutenant Cook purſued his voyage; and, on the 14th of January, 1769, entered the Streight of Le Maire, at which time the tide drove the ſhip out with ſo much violence, and raiſed ſuch a ſea off Cape St. Diego, that ſhe frequently pitched, ſo that the bowſprit was under water. On the next day, the Lieutenant anchored, firſt before a ſmall cove, which was underſtood to be Port Maurice, and afterwards in the Bay of Good Succeſs. While the Endeavour was in this ſtation, happened the memorable adventure of Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Mr. Monkhouſe the Surgeon, and Mr. Green the aſtronomer,

nomer, together with their attendants and ſervants, and two ſeamen, in aſcending a mountain to ſearch for plants. In this expedition, they were all of them expoſed to the utmoſt extremity of danger and of cold; Dr. Solander was ſeized with a torpor which had nearly proved fatal to his life; and two black ſervants actually died. When the gentlemen had, at length, on the ſecond day of their adventure, gotten back to the ſhip, they congratulated each other on their ſafety, with a joy that can only be felt by thoſe who have experienced equal perils; and Mr Cook was relieved from a very painful anxiety. It was a dreadful teſtimony of the ſeverity of the climate, that this event took place when it was the midſt of ſummer in that part of the world, and at the cloſe of a day the beginning of which was as mild and warm as the month of May uſually is in England.

In the paſſage through the Streights of Le Maire, Lieutenant Cook and his ingenious aſſociates had an opportunity of gaining a conſiderable degree of acquaintance with the inhabitants of the adjoining country. Here it was that they ſaw human nature in its loweſt form. The natives appeared to be the moſt deſtitute and forlorn, as well as the moſt ſtupid, of the children of men. Their lives are ſpent in wandering about the dreary waſtes that ſurround them; and their dwellings are no other than wretched hovels of ſticks and graſs, which not only admit the wind, but the ſnow and the rain. They are almoſt naked; and ſo devoid are they of every convenience which is furniſhed by the rudeſt art, that they have not ſo much as an implement to dreſs their food. Nevertheleſs, they ſeemed to have no wiſh for acquiring more than they poſſeſſed; nor did any thing that was offered them by

by the Engliſh appear acceptable but beads, as an ornamental ſuperfluity of life. A concluſion is hence drawn by Dr. Hawkeſworth, that theſe people may be upon a level with ourſelves, in reſpect to the happineſs they enjoy. This however, is a poſition which ought not haſtily to be admitted. It is, indeed, a beautiful circumſtance, in the order of Divine Providence, that the rudeſt inhabitants of the earth, and thoſe who are ſituated in the moſt unfavourable climates, ſhould not be ſenſible of their diſadvantages. But ſtill it muſt be allowed, that their happineſs is greatly inferior, both in kind and degree, to that intellectual, ſocial, and moral felicity which is capable of being attained in a highly cultivated ſtate of ſociety.

In voyages to the South Pacific ocean, the determination of the beſt paſſage from the Atlantic is a point of peculiar importance. It is well known what prodigious difficulties were experienced in this reſpect by former navigators. The doubling of Cape Horn, in particular, was ſo much dreaded, that, in the general opinion, it was far more eligible to paſs through the Streight of Magalhaens. Lieutenant Cook hath fully aſcertained the erroneouſneſs of this opinion. He was but three-and-thirty days in coming round the land of Terra del Fuego, from the eaſt entrance of the Streight of Le Maire, till he had advanced about twelve degrees to the weſtward, and three and a half to the northward of the Streight of Magalhaens; and, during this time, the ſhip ſcarcely received any damage. Whereas, if he had come into the Pacific Ocean by that paſſage, he would not have been able to accompliſh it in leſs than three months; beſides which, his people would have been fatigued, and the

the anchors, cables, ſails, and rigging of the veſſel much injured. By the courſe he purſued, none of theſe inconveniences were ſuffered. In ſhort, Lieutenant Cook, by his own example in doubling Cape Horn, by his accurate aſcertainment of the latitude and longitude of the places he came to, and by his inſtructions to future voyagers, performed the moſt eſſential ſervices to this part of navigation.

It was on the 26th of January that the Endeavour took her departure from Cape Horn; and it appeared, that, from that time to the 1ſt of March, during a run of ſix hundred and ſixty leagues, there was no current which affected the ſhip. Hence it was highly probable that our navigators had been near no land of any conſiderable extent, currents being always found when land is not remote.

In the proſecution of Lieutenant Cook's voyage from Cape Horn to Otaheite, ſeveral iſlands were diſcovered, to which the names were given of Lagoon Iſland, Thrumb-cap, Bow Iſland, The Groups, Bird Iſland, and Chain Iſland. It appeared that moſt of theſe iſlands were inhabited; and the verdure, and groves of palm-trees, which were viſible upon ſome of them, gave them the aſpect of a terreſtrial paradiſe to men who, excepting the dreary hills of Terra del Fuego, had ſeen nothing for a long time but ſky and water.

On the 11th of April, the Endeavour arrived in ſight of Otaheite, and on the 13th ſhe came to an anchor in Port Royal Bay, which is called *Matavai* by the natives. As the ſtay of the Engliſh in the iſland was not likely to be very ſhort, and much depended on the manner in which traffic ſhould be carried on with the inhabitants, Lieutenant Cook, with great good ſenſe and humanity,

manity, drew up a ſet of regulations for the behaviour of his people, and gave it in command that they ſhould punctually be obſerved.

The rules were as follows: I. To endeavour, by every fair means, to cultivate a friendſhip with the natives; and to treat them with all imaginable humanity. II. A proper perſon, or perſons, will be appointed to trade with the natives for all manner of proviſions, fruit, and other productions of the earth; and no officer or ſeaman, or other perſon belonging to the ſhip, excepting ſuch as are ſo appointed, ſhall trade, or offer to trade, for any ſort of proviſion, fruit, or other productions of the earth, unleſs they have leave ſo to do. III. Every perſon employed on ſhore on any duty whatſoever, is ſtrictly to attend to the ſame; and if by any neglect he loſeth any of his arms, or working tools, or ſuffers them to be ſtolen, the full value thereof will be charged againſt his pay, according to the cuſtom of the Navy in ſuch caſes, and he ſhall receive ſuch farther puniſhment as the nature of the offence may deſerve. IV. The ſame penalty will be inflicted on every perſon who is found to embezzle, trade, or offer to trade, with any part of the ſhip's ſtores, of what nature ſoever. V. No ſort of iron, or any thing that is made of iron, or any ſort of cloth, or other uſeful or neceſſary articles, are to be given in exchange for any thing but proviſion. J. Cook.

One of the firſt things that occupied the Lieutenant's attention, after his arrival at Otaheite, was to prepare for the execution of his grand commiſſion. For this purpoſe, as, in an excurſion to the weſtward, he had not found any more convenient harbour than that in which the Endeavour lay, he determined to go on ſhore and fix upon ſome ſpot, commanded by the guns of the

ſhip, where he might throw up a ſmall fort for defence, and get every thing ready for making the aſtronomical obſervation. Accordingly, he took a party of men, and landed, being accompanied by Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green. They ſoon fixed upon a place very proper for their deſign, and which was at a conſiderable diſtance from any habitation of the natives. While the gentlemen were marking out the ground which they intended to occupy, and ſeeing a ſmall tent erected that belonged to Mr. Banks, a great number of the people of the country gathered gradually around them, but with no hoſtile appearance, as there was not among the Indians a ſingle weapon of any kind. Mr. Cook, however, intimated that none of them were to come within the line he had drawn, excepting one, who appeared to be a chief, and Owhaw, a native who had attached himſelf to the Engliſh, both in Captain Wallis's expedition and in the preſent voyage. The Lieutenant endeavoured to make theſe two perſons underſtand that the ground which had been marked out was only wanted to ſleep upon for a certain number of nights, and that then it would be quitted. Whether his meaning was comprehended or not, he could not certainly determine; but the people behaved with a deference and reſpect that could ſcarcely have been expected, and which were highly pleaſing. They ſat down without the circle, peaceably and uninterruptedly attending to the progreſs of the buſineſs, which was upwards of two hours in completing.

This matter being finiſhed, and Mr. Cook having appointed thirteen marines and a petty officer to guard the tent, he and the gentlemen with him ſet out upon a little excurſion into the woods

woods of the country. They had not, however, gone far, before they were brought back by a very diſagreeable event. One of the Indians, who remained about the tent after the Lieutenant and his friends had left it, watched an opportunity of taking the centry at unawares, and ſnatched away his muſquet. Upon this, the petty officer who commanded the party, and who was a Midſhipman, ordered the marines to fire. With equal want of conſideration, and, perhaps, with equal inhumanity, the men immediately diſcharged their pieces among the thickeſt of the flying crowd, who conſiſted of more than a hundred. It being obſerved that the thief did not fall, he was purſued, and ſhot dead. From ſubſequent information it happily appeared, that none of the natives beſides were either killed or wounded.

Lieutenant Cook, who was highly diſpleaſed with the conduct of the petty officer, uſed every method in his power to diſpel the terrors and apprehenſions of the Indians, but not immediately with effect. The next morning but few of the inhabitants were ſeen upon the beach, and not one of them came off to the ſhip. What added particularly to the regret of the Engliſh was, that even Owhaw, who had hitherto been ſo conſtant in his attachment, and who the day before had been remarkably active in endeavouring to renew the peace which had been broken, did not now make his appearance. In the evening, however, when the Lieutenant went on ſhore with only a boat's crew and ſome of the gentlemen, between thirty and forty of the natives gathered around them, and trafficked with them, in a friendly manner, for cocoa-nuts and other fruit.

On the 17th, Mr. Cook and Mr. Green ſet up a tent on ſhore, and ſpent the night there, in order to obſerve an Eclipſe of the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter; but they met with a diſappointment, in conſequence of the weather's becoming cloudy. The next day, the Lieutenant, with as many of his people as could poſſibly be ſpared from the ſhip, began to erect the fort. While the Engliſh were employed in this buſineſs, many of the Indians were ſo far from hindering, that they voluntarily aſſiſted them, and with great alacrity brought the pickets and faſcines from the wood where they had been cut. Indeed ſo ſcrupulous had Mr. Cook been of invading their property, that every ſtake which was uſed was purchaſed, and not a tree was cut down till their conſent had firſt been obtained.

On the 26th, the Lieutenant mounted ſix ſwivel guns upon the fort, on which occaſion he ſaw, with concern, that the natives were alarmed and terrified. Some fiſhermen who lived upon the point, removed to a greater diſtance; and Owhaw informed the Engliſh, by ſigns, of his expectation that in four days they would fire their great guns.

The Lieutenant, on the ſucceeding day, gave a ſtriking proof of his regard to juſtice, and of his care to preſerve the inhabitants from injury and violence, by the puniſhment he inflicted on the butcher of the Endeavour, who was accuſed of having threatened, or attempted, the life of a woman that was the wife of Tubourai Tomaide, a chief remarkable for his attachment to our navigators. The butcher wanted to purchaſe of her a ſtone hatchet for a nail. To this bargain ſhe abſolutely refuſed to accede; upon which the fellow catched up the hatchet, and threw down the

the nail; threatening, at the ſame time, that if ſhe made any reſiſtance, he would cut her throat with a reaping hook which he had in his hand. The charge was ſo fully proved in the preſence of Mr. Banks, and the butcher had ſo little to ſay in exculpation of himſelf, that not the leaſt doubt remained of his guilt. The affair being reported by Mr. Banks to Lieutenant Cook, he took an opportunity, when the Chief and his women, with others of the natives, were on board the ſhip, to call up the offender, and, after recapitulating the accuſation and the proof of it, to give orders for his immediate puniſhment. While the butcher was ſtripped, and tied up to the rigging, the Indians preſerved a fixed attention, and waited for the event in ſilence ſuſpence. But as ſoon as the firſt ſtroke was inflicted, ſuch was the humanity of theſe people, that they interfered with great agitation, and earneſtly intreated that the reſt of the puniſhment might be remitted. To this, however, the Lieutenant, for various reaſons, could not grant his conſent; and, when they found that their interceſſions were ineffectual, they manifeſted their compaſſion by tears.

On the firſt of May, the obſervatory was ſet up, and the aſtronomical quadrant, together with ſome other inſtruments, was taken on ſhore. When, on the next morning, Mr. Cook and Mr. Green landed for the purpoſe of fixing the quadrant in a ſituation for uſe, to their inexpreſſible ſurprize and concern it was not to be found. It had been depoſited in a tent reſerved for the Lieutenant's uſe, where no one had ſlept: it had never been taken out of the packing-caſe, and the whole was of conſiderable weight: none of the other inſtruments were miſſing; and a centinel

had been poſted the whole night within five yards of the tent. Theſe circumſtances induced a ſuſpicion that the robbery might have been committed by ſome of our own people, who having ſeen a deal box, and not knowing the contents, might imagine that it contained nails, or other articles for traffic with the natives. The moſt diligent ſearch, therefore, was made, and a large reward was offered for the finding of the quadrant, but with no degree of ſucceſs. In this exigency, Mr. Banks was of eminent ſervice. As this gentleman had more influence over the Indians than any other perſon on board the Endeavour, and as there could now be little doubt of the quadrant's having been conveyed away by ſome of the natives, he determined to go in ſearch of it into the woods; and it was recovered in conſequence of his judicious and ſpirited exertions. The pleaſure with which it was brought back was equal to the importance of the event; for the grand object of the voyage could not otherwiſe have been accompliſhed.

Another embarraſſment, though not of ſo ſerious a nature, was occaſioned on the very ſame day, by one of our officers having inadvertently taken into cuſtody Tootahah, a chief who had connected himſelf in the moſt friendly manner with the Engliſh. Lieutenant Cook, who had given expreſs orders that none of the Indians ſhould be confined, and who, therefore, was equally ſurprized and concerned at this tranſaction, inſtantly ſet Tootahah at liberty. So ſtrongly had this Indian been poſſeſſed with the notion that it was intended to put him to death, that he could not be perſuaded to the contrary till he was led out of the fort. His joy at his deliverance was ſo great, that it diſplayed itſelf in a libe-

a liberality which our people were very unwilling to partake of, from a conſciouſneſs that on this occaſion they had no claim to the reception of favours. The impreſſion, however, of the confinement of the chief operated with ſuch force upon the minds of the natives, that few of them appeared; and the market was ſo ill ſupplied, that the Engliſh were in want of neceſſaries. At length, by the prudent exertions of Lieutenant Cook, Mr Banks, and Dr Solander, the friendſh p of Tootahah was completely recovered, and the reconciliation worked upon the Indians like a charm; for it was no ſooner known that he had gone voluntarily on board the Endeavour, than bread-fruit, cocoa nuts, and other proviſions, were brought to the fort in great plenty.

The Lieutenant and the reſt of the gentlemen had hitherto, with a laudable diſcretion, bartered only beads for the articles of food now mentioned. But the market becoming ſlack, they were obliged for the firſt time, on the 8th of May, to bring out their nails; and ſuch was the effect of this new commodity, that one of the ſmalleſt ſize, which was about four inches long, procured twenty cocoa-nuts, and bread-fruit in proportion.

It was not till the tenth of the month that our voyagers learned that the Indian name of the iſland was OTAHEITE, by which name it hath ſince been always diſtinguiſhed.

On Sunday the 14th, an inſtance was exhibited of the inattention of the natives to our modes of religion. The Lieutenant had directed that divine ſervice ſhould be performed at the fort; and he was deſirous that ſome of the principal Indians ſhould be preſent. Mr. Banks ſecured the attendance of Tubourai Tamaide and his wife Tomio, hoping

hoping that it would give occaſion to ſome enquiries on their part, and to ſome inſtruction in return. During the whole ſervice, they very attentively obſerved Mr. Banks's behaviour, and ſtood, ſat, or kneeled, as they ſaw him do; and they appeared to be ſenſible that it was a ſerious and important employment in which the Engliſh were engaged. But when the worſhip was ended, neither of them aſked any queſtions, nor would they attend to any explanations which were attempted to be given of what had been performed.

As the day approached for executing the grand purpoſe of the voyage, Lieutenant Cook determined, in conſequence of ſome hints which he had received from the Earl of Morton, to ſend out two parties, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus from other ſituations. By this means he hoped that the ſucceſs of the obſervation would be ſecured, if there ſhould happen to be any failure at Otaheite. Accordingly, on Thurſday the 1ſt of June, he diſpatched Mr. Gore in the long-boat to Eimeo, a neighbouring iſland, together with Mr. Monkhouſe, and Mr. Sporing, a gentleman belonging to Mr. Banks. They were furniſhed by Mr. Green with proper inſtruments. Mr. Banks himſelf choſe to go upon this expedition, in which he was accompanied by Tubourai Tamaide and Tomio, and by others of the natives. Early the next morning, the Lieutenant ſent Mr. Hicks, in the pinnace with Mr. Clerk and Mr. Pickerſgill, and Mr. Saunders, one of the midſhipmen, ordering them to fix upon ſome convenient ſpot to the eaſtward, at a diſtance from the principal obſervatory, where they alſo might employ the inſtruments they were provided with for obſerving the tranſit.

The

The anxiety for ſuch weather as would be favourable to the ſucceſs of the experiment, was powerfully felt by all the parties concerned. They could not ſleep in peace the preceding night: but their apprehenſions were happily removed by the ſun's riſing, on the morning of the 3d of June, without a cloud. The weather continued with equal clearneſs through the whole of the day; ſo that the obſervation was ſucceſsfully made in every quarter. At the fort, where Lieutenant Cook, Mr. Green, and Dr. Solander were ſtationed, the whole paſſage of the planet Venus over the ſun's diſk was obſerved with great advantage. The magnifying power of Dr. Solander's teleſcope was ſuperior to that of thoſe which belonged to the Lieutenant and to Mr. Green. They all ſaw an atmoſphere or duſky cloud round the body of the planet; which much diſturbed the times of contact, and eſpecially of the internal ones; and, in their accounts of theſe times, they differed from each other in a greater degree than might have been expected. According to Mr. Green,

	h.	m.	s.	
The firſt external contact, or firſt appearance of Venus on the ſun, was - - - -	9	25	42	Morning.
The firſt internal contact, or total immerſion, was - - - - - - - - - - -	9	44	4	Morning.
The ſecond internal contact, or beginning of the emerſion, was - - - - - - - -	3	14	8	Aftern.
The ſecond external contact, or total emerſion, was - - - - - - - - - - -	3	32	10	Aftern.

The latitude of the obſervatory was found to be 17° 29′ 15″; and the longitude 149° 32′ 30″ weſt of Greenwich.

A more particular account of this great aſtronomical event, the providing for the accurate obſervation of which reflects ſo much honour on his Majeſty's munificent patronage of ſcience, may

may be ſeen in the ſixty-firſt volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

The pleaſure which Lieutenant Cook and his friends derived from having thus ſucceſsfully accompliſhed the firſt grand object of the voyage, was not a little abated by the conduct of ſome of the ſhip's company, who, while the attention of the officers was engroſſed by the tranſit of Venus, broke into one of the ſtore-rooms, and ſtole a quantity of ſpikenails, amounting to no leſs than an hundred weight. This was an evil of a public and ſerious nature; for theſe nails, if injudiciouſly circulated among the Indians, would be productive of irreparable injury to the Engliſh, by reducing the value of iron, their ſtaple commodity. One of the thieves, from whom only ſeven nails were recovered, was detected; but, though the puniſhment of two dozen laſhes was inflicted upon him, he would not impeach any of his accomplices.

Upon account of the abſence of the two parties who had been ſent out to obſerve the tranſit, the King's birth-day was celebrated on the 5th, inſtead of the 4th of June; and the feſtivity of the day muſt have been greatly heightened by the happy ſucceſs with which his Majeſty's liberality had been crowned.

On the 12th, Lieutenant Cook was again reduced to the neceſſity of exerciſing the ſeverity of diſcipline. Complaint having been made to him, by certain of the natives, that two of the ſeamen had taken from them ſeveral bows and arrows, and ſome ſtrings of plated hair, and the charge being fully ſupported, he puniſhed each of the criminals with two dozen of laſhes.

On the ſame day it was diſcovered, that Otaheite, like other countries in a certain period of ſociety, has its bards and its minſtrels. Mr. Banks,

Banks, in his morning's walk, had met with a number of natives, who appeared, upon enquiry, to be travelling muſicians; and having learned where they were to be at night all the gentlemen of the neighbourhood repaired to the place. The band conſiſted of two flutes and three drums; and the drummers accompanied the muſic with their voices. To the ſurprize of the engliſh gentlemen, they found that themſelves were generally the ſubject of the ſong, which was unpremeditated. Theſe minſtrels were continually going about from place to place; and they were rewarded by the maſter of the houſe and the audience, with ſuch things as they wanted.

The repeated thefts which were committed by the inhabitants of Otaheite brought our voyagers into frequent difficulties, and it required all the wiſdom of Lieutenant Cook to conduct himſelf in a proper manner. His ſentiments on the ſubject diſplayed the liberality of his mind. He thought it of conſequence, to put an end, if poſſible, to thieviſh practices at once, by doing ſomething that ſhould engage the natives in general to prevent them, from a regard to their common intereſt. Strict orders had been given by him, that they ſhould not be fired upon, even when they were detected in attempting to ſteal any of the Engliſh property. For this the Lieutenant had many reaſons. The common centinels were in no degree fit to be entruſted with a power of life and death; neither did Mr. Cook think that the thefts committed by the Otaheitans deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. They were not born under the law of England; nor was it one of the conditions under which they claimed the benefits of civil ſociety, that their lives ſhould be forfeited, unleſs they abſtained from theft. As the Lieutenant

tenant was not willing that the natives ſhould be expoſed to fire-arms loaded with ſhot, neither did he approve of firing only with powder, which, if repeatedly found to be harmleſs, would at length be deſpiſed. At a time when a conſiderable robbery had been committed, an accident furniſhed him with what he hoped would be a happy expedient for preventing future attempts of the ſame kind. Above twenty of the ſailing canoes of the inhabitants came in with a ſupply of fiſh. Upon theſe Lieutenant Cook immediately ſeized, and, having brought them into the river behind the fort, gave notice, that unleſs the things which had been ſtolen were returned, the canoes ſhould be burnt. This menace, without deſigning to put it into execution, he ventured to publiſh from a full conviction that, as reſtitution was thus made a common cauſe, the ſtolen goods would all of them ſpeedily be brought back. In this, however, he was miſtaken. An iron coal-rake, indeed, was reſtored; upon which great ſolicitation was made for the releaſe of the canoes; but he ſtill inſiſted on his original condition. When the next day came, he was much ſuprized to find that nothing farther had been returned; and, as the people were in the utmoſt diſtreſs for the fiſh, which would in a ſhort time be ſpoilt, he was reduced to the diſagreeable alternative, either of releaſing the canoes, contrary to what he had ſolemnly and publickly declared, or of detaining them, to the great damage of thoſe who were innocent. As a temporary expedient, he permitted the natives to take the fiſh, but ſtill detained the canoes. So far was this meaſure from being attended with advantage, that it was productive of new confuſion and injury; for as it was not eaſy at once to diſtinguiſh to what particular perſons

ſons the ſeveral lots of fiſh belonged, the canoes were plundered by thoſe who had no right to any part of their cargo. At length, moſt preſſing inſtances being ſtill made for the reſtoration of the canoes, and Lieutenant Cook having reaſon to believe, either that the things for which he detained them were not in the iſland, or that thoſe who ſuffered by their detention were abſolutely incapable of prevailing upon the thieves to relinquiſh their booty, he determined, though not immediately, to comply with the ſolicitations of the natives. Our commander was, however, not a little mortified at the ill ſucceſs of his project.

About the ſame time, another accident occurred, which, notwithſtanding all the caution of our principal voyagers, was very near embroiling them with the Indians. The lieutenant having ſent a boat on ſhore to get ballaſt for the ſhip, the officer not immediately finding ſtones ſuitable to the purpoſe, began to pull down ſome part of an incloſure in which the inhabitants had depoſited the bones of their dead. This action a number of the natives violently oppoſed; and a meſſenger came down to the tents, to acquaint the gentlemen that no ſuch thing would be ſuffered. Mr. Banks directly repaired to the place, and ſoon put an amicable end to the conteſt, by ſending the boat's crew to the river, where a ſufficient quantity of ſtones might be gathered without a poſſibility of giving offence. Theſe Indians appeared to be much more alarmed at any injury which they apprehended to be done to the dead than to the living. This was the only meaſure in which they ventured to oppoſe the Engliſh: and the only inſult that was ever offered to any individual belonging to the Endeavour was upon a ſimilar occaſion. It ſhould undoubt-

edly be the concern of all voyagers, to abſtain from wantonly offending the religious prejudices of the people among whom they come.

To extend the knowledge of navigation and the ſphere of diſcovery, objects which we need not ſay that Lieutenant Cook kept always ſteadily in view, he ſet out, in the pinnace, on the 26th of June, accompanied with Mr. Banks, to make the circuit of the iſland. The particulars of this circuit, in which the Lieutenant and his companions were once thrown into great alarm by the apprehended loſs of the boat, are fully related in Dr. Hawkeſworth's Narrative. By this expedition, Mr. Cook obtained an acquaintance with the ſeveral diſtricts of Otaheite, the chiefs who preſided over them, and a variety of curious circumſtances reſpecting the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants. On the firſt of July, he got back to the fort at Matavia, having found the circuit of the iſland, including the two peninſulas of which it conſiſted, to be about thirty leagues.

The circumnavigation of Otaheite was followed by an expedition of Mr. Banks's to trace the river up the valley from which it iſſues, and examine how far its banks were inhabited. During this excurſion, he diſcerned many traces of ſubterraneous fire. The ſtones, like thoſe of Madeira, diſplayed evident tokens of having been burnt; and the very clay upon the hills had the ſame appearance.

Another valuable employment of Mr. Banks was the planting of a great quantity of the ſeeds of water melons, oranges, lemons, limes, and other plants and trees which he had collected at Rio de Janeiro. For theſe he prepared ground on each ſide of the fort, and ſelected as many varieties of ſoil as could be found. He gave, alſo, liberally

liberally of theſe ſeeds to the natives, and planted many of them in the woods.

Lieutenant Cook now began to prepare for his departure. On the 7th of July, the carpenters were employed in taking down the gates and palliſadoes of the fortification; and it was continued to be diſmantled during the two following days. Our commander and the reſt of the gentlemen were in hopes that they ſhould quit Otaheite without giving or receiving any farther offence; but in this reſpect they were unfortunately diſappointed. The Lieutenant had prudently overlooked a diſpute of a ſmaller nature between a couple of foreign ſeamen and ſome of the Indians, when he was immediately involved in a quarrel which he greatly regretted, and which yet it was totally out of his power to avoid. In the middle of the night, between the 8th and the 9th, Clement Webb and Samuel Gibſon, two of the marines, went privately from the fort. As they were not to be found in the morning, Mr. Cook was apprehenſive that they intended to ſtay behind; but, being unwilling to endanger the harmony and good-will which at preſent ſubſiſted between our people and the natives, he determined to wait a day for the chance of the men's return. As, to the great concern of the Lieutenant, the marines were not come back on the morning of the 10th, enquiry was made after them of the Indians, who acknowledged that each of them had taken a wife, and had reſolved to become inhabitants of the country. After ſome deliberation, two of the natives undertook to conduct ſuch perſons to the place of the deſerters' retreat as Mr. Cook ſhould think proper to ſend; and accordingly he diſpatched with the guides a petty officer, and the corporal of the

marines. As it was of the utmoſt importance to recover the men, and to do it ſpeedily, it was intimated to ſeveral of the chiefs who were in the fort with the women, among whom were Tubourai Tomaide, Tomio, and Oberea, that they would not be permitted to leave it till the fugitives were returned; and the Lieutenant had the pleaſure of obſerving that they received the intimation with very little indications of alarm, and with aſſurances that his people ſhould be ſecured, and ſent back as ſoon as poſſible. While this tranſaction took place at the fort, our commander ſent Mr. Hicks, in the pinnace to fetch Tootahah on board the ſhip. Mr. Cook had reaſon to expect, if the Indian guides proved faithful, that the deſerters, and thoſe who went in ſearch of them, would return before the evening. Being diſappointed, his ſuſpicions encreaſed, and thinking it not ſafe, when the night approached, to let the perſons whom he had detained as hoſtages continue at the fort, he ordered Tubourai Tomaide, Oberea, and ſome others, to be taken on board the Endeavour; a circumſtance which excited ſo general an alarm, that ſeveral of them, and eſpecially the women, expreſſed their apprehenſions with great emotion and many tears. Webb, about nine o'clock, was brought back by ſome of the natives, who declared that Gibſon, and the petty officer and corporal, would not be reſtored till Tootahah ſhould be ſet at liberty. Lieutenant Cook now found that the tables were turned upon him; but, having proceeded too far to retreat, he immediately diſpatched Mr. Hicks in the long-boat, with a ſtrong party of men, to reſcue the priſoners. Tootahah was, at the ſame time, informed, that it behoved him to ſend ſome of his people

ple with them, for the purpoſe of affording them effectual aſſiſtance. With this injunction he readily complied, and the priſoners were reſtored without the leaſt oppoſition. On the next day they were brought back to the ſhip, upon which the chiefs were releaſed from their confinement. Thus ended an affair which had given the Lieutenant a great deal of trouble and concern. It appears, however, that the meaſure which he purſued was the reſult of an abſolute neceſſity; ſince it was only by the ſeizure of the chiefs that he could have recovered his men. Love was the ſeducer of the two marines. So ſtrong was the attachment which they had formed to a couple of girls, that it was their deſign to conceal themſelves till the ſhip had ſailed, and to take up their reſidence in the iſland.

Tupia was one of the natives who had ſo particularly devoted himſelf to the Engliſh, that he had ſcarcely ever been abſent from them during the whole of their ſtay at Otaheite. He had been Oberea's firſt miniſter, while ſhe was in the height of her power; and he was alſo chief prieſt of the country. To his knowledge of the religious principles and ceremonies of the Indians, he added great experience in navigation, and a particular acquaintance with the number and ſituation of the neighbouring iſlands. This man had often expreſſed a deſire to go with our navigators; and when they were ready to depart, he came on board, with a boy about thirteen years of age, and intreated that he might be permitted to proceed with them on their voyage. To have ſuch a perſon in the Endeavour, was deſirable on many accounts; and, therefore, Lieutenant Cook gladly acceded to his propoſal.

On the thirteenth of July, the Engliſh weigh-

ed anchor; and as ſoon as the ſhip was under ſail, the Indians on board took their leaves, and wept, with a decent and ſilent ſorrow, in which there was ſomething very ſtriking and tender. Tupia ſuſtained himſelf in this ſcene with a truly admirable firmneſs and reſolution; for, though he wept, the effort he made to conceal his tears concurred, with them, to do him honour.

The ſtay of our voyagers at Otaheite was three months, the greater part of which time was ſpent in the moſt cordial friendſhip with the inhabitants, and a perpetual reciprocation of good offices. They weighed anchor July 13, 1769.

To give a particular account of all the places viſited by Mr. Cook, in the courſe of this voyage, would be tedious; let it therefore be ſufficient to ſay, that after aſcertaining New Zealand to be two iſlands, and after ſpending ſix months in exploring their coaſts. he made for New Holland, where he anchored, in Botany Bay, on the 28th of April, 1770. Great part of the coaſts of this extenſive country Mr. Cook examined alſo, and finding on his arrival at Batavia, to which he had directed his courſe, that it would be dangerous to proceed to Europe, without inſpecting the Endeavour's bottom, he requeſted leave from the Governor to heave her down, which was readily complied with. Before the veſſel was refitted, the dreadful effects of that unhealthy climate were ſeverely felt. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, were attacked by fevers, and in a little time almoſt every perſon, both on board, and on ſhore, was ſick. This circumſtance occaſioned a great delay, and though ſeveral of the gentlemen were conſiderably better by the time the ſhip was ready for ſea, yet the number of ſick even then amounted to forty, and the reſt of the company were in a very feeble condition.

dition. What may appear rather ſingular is, that the ſailmaker, an old man, between ſeventy and eighty years of age, and who got drunk every day during the time he reſided at Batavia, was the only perſon who continued in full health. Three ſeamen, and Mr. Green's ſervant died, together with the ſurgeon, Tupia and his companion Tayeto. The former did not entirely fall a ſacrifice to the unwholeſomneſs of the climate: having been accuſtomed to feed principally upon vegetables, he ſoon contracted thoſe diſorders which are incident to a ſea life, and in all probability would have ſunk under them, even if the Engliſh had not been obliged to go to Batavia.

On the 27th of December Mr. Cook departed from Batavia; and having taken in a freſh ſupply of wood and water, together with ſome refreſhments, at Prince's Iſland, he directed his courſe for the Cape of Good Hope; but before he reached that place, the ſeeds of diſeaſe which had been received at Batavia appeared with alarming ſymptoms, and reduced the ſhip's crew to the moſt melancholy ſituation. Mr. Banks's life was almoſt deſpaired of, and ſo dreadful was the ravage of the diſtemper, that ſcarcely a night paſſed but ſome dead body was committed to the deep. In the courſe of ſix weeks, Mr. Sporing, one of Mr. Banks's aſſiſtants, Mr. Parkinſon, his natural hiſtory painter, Mr. Green, the aſtronomer, the boatſwain, the carpenter, and his mate, Mr. Monkhouſe, the midſhipman, another midſhipman, the old ſailmaker and his aſſiſtant, the ſhip's cook, the corporal of the marines, two of the carpenter's crew, and nine of the ſeamen, all ſhared the ſame fate. The loſs in all amounted to twenty-three perſons, beſides the ſeven who died at Batavia.

On the 15th of March, 1771, the Endeavour reached

reached the Cape of Good Hope, where Mr. Cook ſtaid till the 14th of April, to recover the ſick and refit his veſſel: he then proceeded on his voyage; and after touching at St. Helena, arrived in the Downs on the 12th of June following.

The evident proofs which Mr. Cook exhibited of his ſagacity, reſolution and activity, during this perilous enterprize, in which he had encountered many dangers and difficulties, gave him a juſt claim to the protection of government, and to the favour of his ſovereign. He was, therefore, ſoon after his arrival, promoted to be a commander in his Majeſty's navy, by commiſſion bearing date Auguſt 29th, 1771. On this occaſion, he wiſhed to have been appointed a Poſt Captain; but Lord Sandwich, who was now at the head of the Admiralty, though he had the greateſt eſteem for our navigator, would not comply with his requeſt, becauſe it would have been inconſiſtent with the eſtabliſhed order of the naval ſervice.

Though Captain Cook had fully accompliſhed the main object of his voyage, and though he had afterwards traverſed great part of the Pacific Ocean, and explored the coaſts of New Zealand and New Holland, he had not, however, been able to determine the grand queſtion, reſpecting a *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*, or *ſouthern continent*, which had long amuſed Europe. The firſt perſon who ſeems to have entertained any notion of this kind, was the famous Quiros, who was ſent out for the expreſs purpoſe of diſcovering it; but he did not ſucceed, and all thoſe who made the ſame attempt afterwards were equally unſucceſsful. To determine, therefore, this point of ſo much importance to geography, and navigation, a ſecond expedition was planned out, at the deſire of his Majeſty, whoſe patronage of literature and ſcience has

has been eminently conſpicuous; and no perſon appeared better qualified to undertake it than Captain Cook.

When this deſign was fully reſolved upon, two veſſels, which had been both built at Whitby, by the ſame perſon who had built the Endeavour, were purchaſed of Captain William Hammond, of Hull. The largeſt, which was about four hundred and ſixty-two tons burthen, was called the Reſolution, and the other, which was conſiderably leſs, was named the Adventure. On the 28th of November, 1771, Captain Cook was appointed to the command of the former, and about the ſame time Mr. Tobias Furneaux to that of the latter. In the equipment of theſe veſſels, every poſſible attention was beſtowed; they were ſupplied with the beſt ſtores and proviſions, and every article ſuited to the nature of the expedition was put on board of them, beſides abundance of antiſcorbutics, ſuch as malt, ſour krout, ſalted cabbage, portable broth, ſaloup, muſtard, marmalade of carrots, and inſpiſſated juice of wort and beer.

The advancement of ſcience was equally conſulted. Mr. William Hodges, an eminent landſcape painter, was engaged to make drawings of ſuch objects as could not be ſo well comprehended from deſcriptions; Mr John Reinhold Forſter, and his ſon, were appointed to explore the natural hiſtory of the countries they might viſit, and Mr. William Wales, and Mr. William Bayley, were choſen for the purpoſe of making aſtronomical obſervations.

On the 9th of April 1772, Captain Cook ſailed from Deptford, and on the 3d of July, joined the Adventure in Plymouth Sound. From

From Plymouth, he departed on the 13th of the ſame month, and having touched at Madeira, to obtain a ſupply of water, wine and other neceſſaries, proceeded on his voyage, but finding that his water would not laſt to the Cape of Good Hope, without putting his men to ſhort allowance, he reſolved to touch at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, in order to get a freſh ſtock. On the 10th of Auguſt he arrived at Port Praya, in that iſland, and having procured a ſufficiency of water and other refreſhments, put to ſea again, on the 14th, and on the 30th of October, came to anchor in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, where he was received with the greateſt politeneſs by the Governor, and promiſed every aſſiſtance that the place could afford. From the Cape our commander departed on the 22d of November, in ſearch of a *ſouthern continent*, and having got clear of the land, directed his courſe for Cape Circumciſion; but a dreadful gale of wind coming on about the 6th of December, which at times was ſo furious, that the ſhips could carry no ſail, they were driven ſo far to the eaſtward of their courſe, that no hopes were left of reaching the intended ſpot.

On the 10th of December, our navigators began to meet with iſlands of ice, one of which was ſo concealed by the hazineſs of the weather, that they were almoſt cloſe upon it before it was obſerved. Captain Cook judged, that it might be about fifty feet high, and half a mile in circumference. It was flat on the top, and its ſides roſe in a perpendicular direction, againſt which the ſea broke with amazing fury, and was daſhed up to a great height. By the 17th of January 1773, he had reached the latitude of 67°. 15′. where

where he found the ice entirely cloſed, and on the 17th of March, after two months longer navigation amidſt mountains and iſlands of ice, which ſeemed to threaten deſtruction on every ſide, conſidering that it would be very improper to continue longer in high ſouthern latitudes, he reſolved to quit them, and to proceed to New Zealand, with a view of looking for the Adventure, which had parted from him on the 8th of February, and that he might have an opportunity of procuring ſome refreſhments for his people. He therefore ſteered his courſe for that iſland, and came to anchor in Duſky Bay, on the 26th of March, from which he proceeded to Queen Charlotte's Sound, where he had the ſatisfaction of meeting with the Adventure, after an abſence of fourteen weeks.

Quitting New Zealand, in company with the Adventure, Captain Cook paid a viſit to his old friends at Otaheite, the Society and Friendly Iſles, and having examined a ſpace of more than forty degrees of longitude, between the tropics, returned to Queen Charlotte's Sound. Here he changed the rigging of his ſhip for ſuch as might be able to withſtand ſtorms and the ſeverity of high ſouthern latitudes; and again ſet ſail on the 27th of November, to explore the unknown parts of the Pacific Ocean. In this perilous navigation, he was expoſed to dangers which none but a man poſſeſſed of the greateſt reſolution could have encountered; yet ſuch was his ſtrength of mind, and ſo great was his ſkill in navigation, that though often interrupted by iſlands of ice, among which he was ſometimes as it were incloſed, and though his veſſel was almoſt every moment in hazard of being daſhed to pieces, by large maſſes, which floated around, he

he advanced amidſt all theſe obſtacles till nature ſet bounds to his courſe. Many of theſe ice-iſlands were two and three hundred feet in height, and between two and three miles in circuit, with perpendicular ſides or cliffs, that could not be beheld without aſtoniſhment.

On the 26th of January, 1774, our navigators paſſed the Antarctic circle for the third time in 109 degrees of weſt longitude, where they found the mildeſt ſun-ſhine they had ever experienced in the frigid zone. This circumſtance induced them to hope, that they ſhould be able to penetrate as far towards the ſouth as others had done towards the north; but the next day they diſcovered a ſolid field of ice before them, which extended from eaſt to weſt farther than the eye could reach. Within this field ninety-ſeven iſlands were counted, beſides thoſe on the outſide, many of which were large, and had the appearance of a ridge of mountains, riſing one above another, till they were loſt in the clouds. The outer or northern edge of this immenſe field was compoſed of looſe or broken ice, packed ſo cloſely together, that there was no poſſibility of entering it; but Captain Cook was of opinion, that there muſt be land to the ſouth behind it. "If there is," ſays he, "it can afford no better retreat for birds, or any other "animals, than the ice itſelf with which it "muſt be entirely covered." He then adds, "I, who was ambitious not only of going "farther than any body had gone before, "but as far as it was poſſible for man to go, "was not ſorry at meeting with this interruption, as it in ſome meaſure relieved us, and "ſhortened the dangers and hardſhips inſeparable from the navigation of the ſouthern polar "regions,

" regions. Since then we could not proceed far-
" ther to the ſouth, no other reaſon need be aſſigned
" for my tacking and ſtanding back to the north,
" being at this time in the latitude of 70 d. 10 m.
" ſouth and 106 d. 54 m. weſt."

Our navigator next went in queſt of land ſaid to have been diſcovered by Juan Fernandez, no veſtiges of which he could find. He then proceeded to the Marqueſas, diſcovered in 1595, and viſited for the ſecond time during this voyage the iſland of Otaheite; where having procured ſome refreſhments, he ſailed for the New Hebrides, which though diſcovered as early as 1606, by Quiros, had never been ſufficiently explored. Beſides aſcertaining the extent and ſituation of theſe iſlands, which had been barely ſeen by others, he acquired a knowledge of ſeveral before unknown, which entitled him to give the whole that appellation by which they are now diſtinguiſhed.

Captain Cook continued ſurveying theſe iſlands during the month of Auguſt, 1774, and having ſet ſail on the 1ſt of Auguſt, diſcovered a large track of land, to which he gave the name of New Caledonia. The coaſts of this he explored alſo, and found it to be the moſt conſiderable of all the tropical iſlands in thoſe parts, and except New Holland and New Zealand, the largeſt that has been ſeen in the South Pacific Ocean. On leaving New Caledonia, he fell in with an uninhabited iſland, on the 10th of October, which he named Norfolk Iſle, in honour of the noble family of Howard, and finding that proviſions were now beginning to run ſhort, he determined to ſail again for New Zealand, where he came to anchor on the 18th of October. Here he continued till the 10th of November, when

he again ſet out, in purſuit of his great object, the determination of the queſtion, concerning the exiſtence of a ſouthern continent; but having ſailed till the 27th, in different degrees of latitude, extending from 43 to 55d. 48m. ſouth without ſucceſs, he gave up all hopes of finding it, and reſolved to ſteer directly for the weſt entrance of the ſtraits of Maghalhaens, with a view of coaſting the ſouth ſide of Terra del Fuego, round Cape Horn to the ſtrait Le Maire.

During the reſt of the voyage very little remarkable occurred. After leaving Terra del Fuego, our navigator proceeded round Cape Horn, paſſed through Strait Le Maire, to Straten Iſland, and having explored part of the neighbouring ſeas, directed his courſe to the Cape of Good Hope, from which he ſailed to England, where he arrived on the 19th of July, 1775, having been abſent from it three years and eighteen days. From the period of Captain Cook's leaving the Cape of Good Hope, to that of his return to it again, he had traverſed no leſs a ſpace than twenty thouſand leagues, an extent nearly equal to three times the equatorial circumference of the earth; but what will appear ſtill more ſurpriſing is, that though expoſed to almoſt every change of climate, he had loſt no more than four men in this expedition, and only one of theſe by ſickneſs.

If the manner in which Captain Cook had accompliſhed the object of his former voyage procured him the protection of government, the diſcoveries he had made in the latter, and the complete determination of the point he had been ſent to aſcertain, were additional recommendations in his favour. Lord Sandwich, who was ſtill at the head of the Admiralty, took the earlieſt

earlieſt opportunity of laying his ſervices before the King, who ſeemed very much diſpoſed to confer every mark of diſtinction upon him. On the 9th of Auguſt, therefore, he was raiſed to the rank of a Poſt Captain, and three days after he was appointed a Captain in Greenwich Hoſpital, a ſituation intended to afford him a pleaſing and honourable reward for his illuſtrious ſervices. He was likewiſe admitted a member of the Royal Society, on the 7th of March, 1776, and that ſame evening a paper was read, which he had addreſſed to Sir John Pringle, containing an account of the method he had taken to preſerve the health of the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Reſolution during her voyage round the world. Another paper, at the requeſt of the Preſident, was communicated by him on the 18th of April, relative to the tides of the South Seas. For the former of theſe, it was reſolved to beſtow upon him Sir Godfrey Copley's annual gold medal, at the delivery of which Sir John concluded his ſpeech before the Society in the following words, highly honorable to our navigator. "If Rome decreed the *civic* "*crown* to him who ſaved the life of a ſingle "citizen, what wreaths are due to the man who "having himſelf ſaved many, perpetuates in "your tranſactions the means by which Britain "may now, on the moſt diſtant voyages, preſerve "numbers of her intrepid ſons, her *mariners*, "who, braving every danger, have ſo liberally "contributed to the fame, to the opulence, and "to the maritime empire of their country."

Though the queſtion reſpecting the exiſtence of a ſouthern continent was now fully determined, there remained ſtill another important object to be inveſtigated, the practicability of a northern

paſſage to the Pacific Ocean. It had long been a favorite ſcheme with navigators, and particularly the Engliſh, to diſcover a ſhorter and more commodious courſe to the Eaſt Indies, than that by the Cape of Good Hope. Several attempts were made for this purpoſe, both by our own countrymen, and the Dutch; but with ſo little ſucceſs, that it ceaſed for many years to be an object of purſuit. In the beginning of the preſent century it was again revived by Mr. Dobbs, and Captain Middleton was ſent out by government in 1741, and Captain Smith and Captain Moore in 1746; but though an act of parliament had been paſſed, which ſecured a reward of twenty thouſand pounds to the diſcoverer, the accompliſhment of this favorite object continued at as great a diſtance as ever.

To aſcertain whether this matter, of ſo much importance to geography and navigation, could be carried into execution, was reſerved for the glory of the preſent reign. The idea was very warmly eſpouſed by the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and it was reſolved that a voyage ſhould be undertaken for that purpoſe. For the conduct of this enterprize, it was evident that great ſkill and ability were requiſite, and though no one was ſo well qualified for it as Captain Cook, yet none of his friends, not even Lord Sandwich, preſumed to ſolicit him on the ſubject. The ſervice he had rendered to ſcience and navigation was ſo great, the labors he had ſuſtained, and the dangers he had encountered were ſo many, and ſo various, that it was deemed not reaſonable to aſk him to engage in freſh perils. His advice, however, was requeſted, reſpecting the propereſt perſon for undertaking the voyage, and in order to determine this point, the Captain, Sir Hugh Palliſer, and Mr.

Mr. Stephens, were invited to dinner at Lord Sandwich's houſe. In the courſe of the converſation, while they were diſcourſing on the importance of the deſign, and the conſequences that were likely to reſult from it to ſcience and navigation, Cook's mind was ſo fired with the magnitude of the object, that he ſuddenly ſtarted up and declared, that he himſelf would undertake the direction of it. No propoſal could be received with more pleaſure. Lord Sandwich immediately laid the affair before his Majeſty, and Captain Cook was appointed to the expedition, on the 10th of February, 1776.

When the command of the enterpriſe was thus ſettled, much to the ſatisfaction of thoſe who had ſet it on foot, it was conſidered as a matter of great importance to determine what might be the beſt courſe to be purſued in the voyage. All former navigators round the globe had returned by the Cape of Good Hope; but to Captain Cook was aſſigned the arduous taſk of attempting the ſame thing, by reaching the high northern latitudes, between Aſia and America, and it appears that this plan was adopted, in conſequence of his own ſuggeſtions. He was therefore ordered to proceed to the Pacific Ocean, through that chain of iſlands which he had before viſited, in the tropical regions of the ſouth, and thence, if practicable, to make his way into the Atlantic. To give every poſſible encouragement to the proſecution of this great deſign, motives of intereſt were added to the obligations of duty. In the act of Parliament paſſed in 1745, the reward of twenty thouſand pounds was offered only to veſſels belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects: ſhips belonging to government being thus excluded. Beſides this, the reward was entirely con-

fined to ſuch as ſhould diſcover a paſſage through Hudſon's Bay, but by a new act, which paſſed in 1776, it was declared, that if any ſhip belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or to his Majeſty, ſhould find and ſail through any paſſage by ſea, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in any direction, or parallel of the northern hemiſphere, to the northward of the fifty-ſecond degree of northern latitude, the owners of ſuch ſhips, if belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or the commander, officers and ſeamen of ſuch ſhip, if belonging to his Majeſty, ſhould receive as a reward for ſuch diſcovery the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds.

The veſſels fixed upon by government for this ſervice, were the Reſolution and the Diſcovery. The command of the former was given to Captain Cook, and that of the latter to Captain Clerk, who had been our navigator's ſecond lieutenant in his ſecond voyage. Nearly the ſame complement of men and officers was aſſigned to each as before, and the utmoſt attention was employed by the Admiralty Board to have them equipped in the completeſt manner. Every article that could tend to preſerve the health of the ſeamen was provided in abundance; and that the inhabitants of Otaheite, and of the other iſlands in the South Seas where the Engliſh had been treated with ſo much hoſpitality, might be benefited by the expedition, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to order an aſſortment of uſeful animals to be put on board, and to be left in thoſe countries. Beſides theſe, the Captain was furniſhed with a quantity of European garden ſeeds, and the Board of Admiralty added ſuch articles of commerce as were moſt likely to promote a friendly intercourſe with the natives of the

other

other hemiſphere, and to induce them to carry on a profitable traffic with the Engliſh. Additional cloathing ſuited to the ſeverities of a cold climate, was likewiſe ordered for the crews of the two ſhips, and nothing was denied our navigators that could contribute to leſſen the hardſhips of the expedition, or to render their ſituation comfortable.

As the firſt Lord of Admiralty and his colleagues were extremely deſirous that this enterprize might prove of as much public utility as poſſible, ſeveral nautical and aſtronomical inſtruments were entruſted by the Board of Longitude to Capt. Cook, who was ſufficiently able to uſe them with advantage; and Mr. Bayley, who had given ſatisfactory proofs of his ſkill, while on board of Captain Furneaux's ſhip, was employed a ſecond time to make obſervations during the courſe of the voyage. The department of natural hiſtory was aſſigned to Mr. Anderſon, the ſurgeon of the Reſolution, who was extremely well qualified for that purpoſe; and, that the reſult of the expedition might be entertaining to the generality of readers, Mr. Webber was engaged to make maſterly drawings of ſuch objects as could only be properly repreſented by the help of the pencil.

As the ſhips were to touch at Otaheite and the Society Iſles, it had been determined to ſend back by this opportunity Omai, a native of that country, whom Captain Furneaux brought with him to England, the former voyage. He therefore left London on the 24th of June, 1776, in company with the Captain, and every preparation being completed, they ſailed for Plymouth, where they were joined by the Diſcovery. From Plymouth our navigators directed their courſe

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to Teneriff, to procure a freſh ſupply of corn and hay, for the ſubſiſtence of their live ſtock. They then proceeded to the Cape, where they ſtaid from the 18th of October till the 30th of November, and having touched at Kergu len's Iſland, and Van Dieman's Land, diſcovered by Taſman in 1642, arrived at Queen Charlotte's Sound, in New Zealand, on the 12th of February, 1777.

At New Zealand they continued about two weeks, during which time they acquired much additional knowledge reſpecting its productions, and the manners and cuſtoms of its inhabitants. They then paid a viſit to the Friendly Iſles, where they remained ſome time, and where Captain Cook neglected no opportunity of making ſuch obſervations as might be ſerviceable to navigation and aſtronomy. From the information which he then received, it appears, that this Archipelago is very extenſive; above one hundred and fifty iſlands were reckoned up by the natives, who made uſe of bits of leaves to aſcertain their number; and Mr. Anderſon with his uſual diligence, procured all their names. Sixty one of theſe iſles have their proper places and names marked out upon the chart of the Friendly Iſles, and the ſketch of the harbour of Tongabatoo, which are given in the account publiſhed of this expedition.

On the 17th of July Captain Cook took his final leave of the Friendly Iſles, and reſuming his voyage reached Otaheite on the 12th of Auguſt. From Otaheite he proceeded to ſome other of the Society Iſles, and having diſpoſed of Omai, agreeable to his wiſhes, and diſtributed part of his live ſtock, in ſuch a manner as he thought would

would anſwer the propoſed end, he determined to purſue his courſe to the northward. Setting ſail therefore, from *Bolabola*, on the 8th of December, he croſſed the line about the 24th, and on the 18th of January, 1778, diſcovered an iſland which he, however, could not reach. Soon after another appeared, on which he went aſhore, and in the courſe of a few days, a whole group was ſeen, which Captain Cook in honor of Lord Sandwich, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Sandwich Iſlands. Thoſe which he ſaw were ſituated between the latitude of 20°. 30′. and 22°. 15′. north, and between the longitude of 199°. 29′. and 201° 30′ eaſt.

On quitting theſe iſlands, Captain Cook proceeded to range along the weſtern ſide of America, and after giving names to ſeveral capes and headlands, which appeared in ſight, came to an anchor in an inlet, where the country preſented a very different aſpect from what he had ſeen before. The ſummits of the mountains were cloathed in ſheets of ſnow, while the valleys between them and the grounds on the ſea coaſt, both high and low, were covered to a conſiderable breadth, with tall ſtraight trees, which formed a moſt beautiful proſpect, as of one immenſe foreſt. On his firſt arrival in this inlet, he had honored it with the name of King George's Sound; but he afterward found that it was called Nootka by the natives. Having ſtaid nearly a month here, to complete the neceſſary repairs of the ſhips, our navigators proceeded northward, and entered another inlet, from which great things were expected, as they entertained the ſtrongeſt hopes, that it would be found to communicate either with the ſea to the north, or with Baffin's or Hudſon's Bay to the eaſt. On this account, therefore, it was traced

ced as high as the latitude of 60 d. 30 m. and the longitude of 210°, being ſeventy leagues from its entrance, but without ſucceſs; for after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts to diſcover a paſſage through it, this idea was abandoned, and Captain Cook named it River Turnagain. Lord Sandwich has ſince diſtinguiſhed it by the appellation of Cook's River.

Indefatigable in purſuit of his favorite object, Captain Cook continued his reſearches, and arrived on the 27th of June, 1778, at the iſland of *Oonalaſka*, the inhabitants of which behaved with a degree of friendſhip and politeneſs, very uncommon to ſavage tribes. He then ſteered towards the American coaſt, and having advanced as far as the latitude of 70°.44 m. found his progreſs ſtopped by the ice, which was as compact as a wall, and at leaſt ten or twelve feet in height: ſtill farther north it appeared to be much higher, its ſurface was extremely rugged, and in different places it was covered with pools of water. A prodigious number of ſea horſes lay upon it, ſome of which were procured for food, as at this time there was a great want of freſh proviſions, and though many of the ſailors were diſappointed, having at firſt concluded that theſe animals were ſea-cows, yet ſuch was the general anxiety for a change of diet, that our voyagers lived on them as long as they laſted.

From the 26th of April, the time that Captain Cook left Nootka, to the 29th of July, many important diſcoveries were made, which it is impoſſible to particularize here. They form a valuable addition to thoſe made in the courſe of his two former voyages, and, in point of extent, ſurpaſs all that the Ruſſians had accompliſhed in a long ſeries of years, though in parts belonging or contiguous to their own empire. He had previous

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to the laſt mentioned period, traverſed the Icy Sea, beyond Beerin's Strait, in various directions, and through numberleſs difficulties, and obſtructions; but he never abandoned the purſuit of his favorite object till the ice increaſed ſo much, as to preclude all hopes of attaining it, at leaſt during that year. The ſeaſon being far advanced, and the time when the froſt was expected to ſet in being faſt approaching, he thought it imprudent to make any farther attempts to find a paſſage into the Atlantic, till the next ſummer. He, therefore, began now to look out for a place where he might beſides procuring wood and water, conveniently paſs the winter, and as none ſeemed better adapted for that purpoſe than ſome of the Sandwich Iſles, he determined to direct his courſe thither.

Hitherto this expedition, though attended with many dangers and difficulties, had been marked with no peculiar diſaſter, and our illuſtrious commander was no doubt flattering himſelf with the hopes of being more ſucceſsful in his reſearches the next ſummer; but little did he think that the *Sandwich Iſles*, which he conſidered as the moſt important diſcovery of all that had been made by Europeans in the Pacific Ocean, ſhould in the reſult prove fatal, and that he ſhould there fall by the murdering dagger of a barbarian. To relate an event of this kind muſt ever be a painful taſk to a feeling mind; but it muſt be doubly ſo, when it appears that the unhappy ſufferer became a victim to his own humanity.

In Captain Cook's former viſit to this group of iſlands, he had obſerved five of them ſituated between the latitude of 20°. 30m. and 22°. 15m. north, and between the longitude of 199°. 20m. and 201°. 30m. eaſt, the names of which were *Woahoo*, *Atooi*, *Oneeheow*, *Oreehoua* and *Tahoora*; but on

on his return ſouthward, with an intent of paſſing the winter, he diſcovered on the 26th of November, when he came to the latitude of 20°. 55m. a ſixth, named *Mowee*, and on the 30th, another which the natives diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of *Owhyhee*. As this iſland appeared to be of greater extent and importance than any of the reſt, our navigator ſpent nearly ſeven weeks in ſailing round it, and in examining its coaſts. Whilſt he was employed in this buſineſs, the inhabitants came off from time to time in great numbers with their canoes, and readily engaged in traffic. On this occaſion their behaviour was open and unreſerved, and afforded much leſs cauſe for ſuſpicion than that of any other people among whom our navigators had ever been. It was even remarked, that the people of Otaheite itſelf, with whom they had been ſo intimately connected, had never diſplayed ſuch unbounded confidence in the integrity and good treatment of the Engliſh.

On the 17th of January 1779, our navigators came to anchor in the Bay of Karakakooa, which is ſituated on the weſt ſide of *Owhyhee*, and extends about a mile in depth. It is bounded by two points of land, bearing ſouth-eaſt, and north-weſt from each other, at the diſtance of half a league; on the northernmoſt of which is ſituated a village called *Kowrowa*. A more conſiderable village ſtands in the bottom of the Bay near a ſtately grove of cocoa nut trees, and a high rocky cliff, inacceſſible from the ſea ſhore, runs between them. Near the coaſt on the ſouth ſide, the land has a rugged appearance, but farther inland the country gradually riſes, and abounds with cultivated encloſures and groves of cocoa trees.

While Captain Cook remained here, the iſlanders

iſlanders behaved with the greateſt friendſhip, and ſeemed very much diſpoſed to render him every aſſiſtance in their power. Several of their chiefs paid him a viſit, and when he himſelf went on ſhore, he was received with very extraordinary ceremonies, which fell little ſhort of adoration. He had likewiſe an interview with Terreeoboo, the king of the iſland, whom he carried on board the Reſolution, where he was treated with every mark of reſpect, and in return for a beautiful feathered cloak which he had beſtowed on our navigator, the Captain put a linen ſhirt on his Majeſty, and girt his own hanger round him. In ſhort, during the intercourſe which was kept up between the natives and the Engliſh, the greateſt harmony prevailed, and the quiet, inoffenſive behaviour of the former baniſhed every apprehenſion of danger from the breaſts of our voyagers. The iſlanders, however, began at length to be very inquiſite about the time of their departure; but this is not much to be wondered at, when it is conſidered, that during ſixteen days, which they had been in the harbour of *Karakakoa*, they had made an enormous conſumption both of hogs and vegetables. It afterwards appeared, that theſe enquiries were made with no other view than that they might provide a ſufficient quantity of proviſions for them when they quitted the iſland; for it was obſerved, that the King, on being informed that they were about to depart in a few days, made a kind of proclamation throughout the villages, requiring the people to bring in their hogs and vegetables, that his Majeſty might preſent them to the Orono, before he took his leave of the country. A circumſtance which ſeems to prove the affectionate regard which the people of *Owhyhee* had for our voyagers is, that their

prince ſtrongly ſolicited Mr. King to remain among them, and waited upon Captain Cook, whoſe ſon he ſuppoſed him to be, with a formal requeſt that he might be left.

On the 4th of February, Captain Cook quitted *Carakakooa Bay*, with an intention of finiſhing the ſurvey of *Owhyhee*, and of proceeding afterwards to the reſt of the iſlands, in queſt of ſome road which might afford better ſhelter to the veſſels; but a gale of wind ariſing, in the courſe of a few days the Reſolution had the misfortune to ſpring the head of her foremaſt, in ſuch a dangerous manner, that it was found neceſſary to return to *Carakakooa*, in order to have it repaired. It does not ſufficiently appear from the accounts given of Captain Cook's death, whether the natives were diſpleaſed or not with this ſecond viſit. Captain King ſays, "That our voyagers upon coming to anchor, were ſurpriſed to find their reception very different from what it had been on their firſt arrival;" but Mr. Samwell, whoſe veracity ſeems unqueſtionable, aſſerts that he ſaw nothing which could induce him to believe that there was any change in the diſpoſition or behaviour of the inhabitants. However this may be, it is certain, that ſome acts of theft committed by the iſlanders, and the attempts of the Engliſh to puniſh them, and to recover their property, were the preludes to that unhappy commotion which deprived the Britiſh navy of one of its brighteſt ornaments, and our illuſtrious navigator of his life.

Theſe people it ſeems had a ſtrong propenſity to thieving, and one of them having been detected in carrying off the armourer's tongs from the forge, was puniſhed with a pretty ſevere flogging, and ſent out of the ſhip. This example, however, did not deter another, who having

ſnatched

ſnatched the tongs and chiſſel from the ſame place, jumped overboard with them, and ſwam for the ſhore. The maſter and a midſhipman were inſtantly diſpatched after him in the ſmall cutter, upon which the Indian made for a canoe, where he was taken on board by one of his countrymen, and though ſeveral muſkets were fired at them, they ſoon got out of the reach of the ſhot, and eſcaped. Pareah, one of their chiefs, afterwards brought back the ſtolen articles, but on his return, being met by the Reſolution's pinnace with five men in her, who inſiſted upon having the thief delivered up, or the canoe which had taken him in, a ſcuffle enſued, and the natives began to pelt the Engliſh with ſtones. This commotion was, however, quelled by the interference of Pareah; but another affair of the ſame kind ſoon after occurred, which widened the breach between them. Some of the iſlanders found means in the night time to take away the Diſcovery's large cutter, which lay ſwamped at the buoy of one of her anchors, and ſhe was not miſſed till the next morning, Sunday, February 14th. When Captain Clerk had informed Captain Cook of this event, he returned on board, with orders for the launch and ſmall cutter to go under the command of the ſecond lieutenant, and to lie off the eaſt ſide of the Bay to intercept all canoes that might attempt to get out; and if he found it neceſſary, to fire upon them. At the ſame time the third lieutenant of the Reſolution, with the launch and ſmall cutter, was ſent on the ſame ſervice, to the oppoſite ſide of the Bay, and the maſter was diſpatched in the large cutter, in purſuit of a double canoe already under ſail, and making the beſt of her way out of the harbour.

As it had been Captain Cook's uſual cuſtom in all the iſlands of the South Seas, when any thing of conſequence had been ſtolen, to ſecure the perſon of the King, or of ſome of the principal Erees, and to detain them as hoſtages, until the property was reſtored, he reſolved to adopt this method on the preſent occaſion.

The following is copied from Mr. Samwell's account of the melancholy end of Captain Cook.

"He left the ſhip about ſeven o'clock, attended by the lieutenant of marines, a ſerjeant, corporal, and ſeven private men: the pinnace's crew were alſo armed, and under the command of Mr. Roberts. As they rowed towards the ſhore, Captain Cook ordered the launch to leave her ſtation at the weſt point of the bay, in order to aſſiſt his own boat. This is a circumſtance worthy of notice; for it clearly ſhews, that he was not unapprehenſive of meeting with reſiſtance from the natives, or unmindful of the neceſſary preparation for the ſafety of himſelf and his people. I will venture to ſay, that, from the appearance of things juſt at that time there was not one, beſide himſelf, who judged that ſuch precaution was abſolutely requiſite: ſo little did his conduct on the occaſion, bear the marks of raſhneſs, or a precipitate ſelf-confidence! He landed with the marines, at the upper end of the town of Kavaroah; the Indians immediately flocked round, as uſual, and ſhewed him the cuſtomary marks of reſpect, by proſtrating themſelves before him. There were no ſigns of hoſtilities, or much alarm among them. Captain Cook however, did not ſeem willing to truſt to appearances; but was particularly attentive to the diſpoſition of the marines, and to have them kept clear of the crowd. He firſt enquired for the king's

king's ſons, two youths who were much attached to him, and generally his companions on board. Meſſengers being ſent for them, they ſoon came to him, and informing him that their father was aſleep, at a houſe not far from them, he accompanied them thither, and took the marines along with them. As he paſſed along, the natives every where proſtrated themſelves before him, and ſeemed to have loſt no part of that reſpect they had always ſhewn to his perſon. He was joined by ſeveral chiefs, among whom was Kanynah, and his brother Koohowrooah. They kept the crowd in order, according to their uſual cuſtom; and being ignorant of his intention in coming on ſhore, frequently aſked him, if he wanted any hogs, or other proviſions: he told them that he did not, and that his buſineſs was to ſee the king. When he arrived at the houſe, he ordered ſome of the Indians to go in, and inform Kariopoo, that he waited without to ſpeak with him. They came out two or three times, and inſtead of returning any anſwer from the king, preſented ſome pieces of red cloth to him, which made Captain Cook ſuſpect that he was not in the houſe; he therefore deſired the lieutenant of marines to go in. The lieutenant found the old man juſt awaked from ſleep, and ſeemingly alarmed at the meſſage; but he came out without heſitation. Captain Cook took him by the hand, and in a friendly manner aſked him to go on board, to which he very readily conſented. Thus far matters appeared in a favourable train, and the natives did not ſeem much alarmed or apprehenſive of hoſtility on our ſide; at which Captain Cook expreſſed himſelf a little ſurprized, ſaying, that as the inhabitants of that town appeared innocent of ſtealing the cutter, he ſhould not moleſt them,

but that he muſt get the king on board. Kariopoo ſat down before his door, and was ſurrounded by a great crowd: Kanynah and his brother were both very active in keeping order among them. In a little time, however, the Indians were obſerved arming themſelves with long ſpears, clubs, and daggers, and putting on thick mats, which they uſe as armour. This hoſtile appearance increaſed, and became more alarming, on the arrival of two men in a canoe from the oppoſite ſide of the bay, with the news of a chief, called Kareemoo, having been killed by one of the Diſcovery's boats. In their paſſage acroſs they had alſo delivered this account to each of the ſhips. Upon that information, the women who were ſitting upon the beach at their breakfaſts, and converſing familiarly with our people in the boats, retired, and a confuſed murmur ſpread through the crowd An old prieſt came to Captain Cook, with a cocoa-nut in his hand, which he held out to him as a preſent, at the ſame time ſinging very loud. He was often deſired to be ſilent, but in vain: he continued importunate and troubleſome, and there was no ſuch thing as getting rid of him or his noiſe: it ſeemed as if he meant to divert their attention from his countrymen, who were growing more tumultuous, and arming themſelves in every quarter. Captain Cook, being at the ſame time ſurrounded by a great crowd, thought his ſituation rather hazardous: he therefore ordered the lieutenant of marines to march his ſmall party to the water-ſide, where the boats lay within a few yards of the ſhore, the Indians readily made a lane for them to paſs, and did not offer to interrupt them. The diſtance they had to go might be about fifty or ſixty yards; Captain Cook followed, having

having hold of Cariopoo's hand, who accompanied him very willingly: he was attended by his wife, two ſons, and ſeveral chiefs. The troubleſome old prieſt followed, making the ſame ſavage noiſe. Keowa, the younger ſon, went directly into the pinnace, expecting his father to follow; but juſt as he arrived at the water ſide, his wife threw her arms about his neck, and, with the aſſiſtance of two chiefs, forced him to ſit down by the ſide of a double canoe. Captain Cook expoſtulated with them, but to no purpoſe: they would not ſuffer the king to proceed, telling him that he would be put to death if he went on board the ſhip. Kariopoo, whoſe conduct ſeemed entirely reſigned to the will of others, hung down his head and appeared much diſtreſſed.

"While the king was in this ſituation, a chief well known to us, of the name of Coho, was obſerved lurking near, with an iron dagger, partly concealed under his cloak, ſeemingly with the intention of ſtabbing Captain Cook, or the lieutenant of marines. The latter propoſed to fire at him, but Captain Cook would not permit it. Coho cloſing upon them, obliged the officer to ſtrike him with his piece, which made him retire. Another Indian laid hold of the ſerjeant's muſquet, and endeavoured to wrench it from him, but was prevented by the lieutenant's making a blow at him. Captain Cook ſeeing the tumult increaſe, and the Indians growing more daring and reſolute, obſerved, that if he were to take the king off by force, he could not do it without ſacrificing the lives of many of his people. He then pauſed a little, and was on the point of giving his orders to reimbark, when a man threw a ſtone at him; which he returned with a diſcharge of ſmall ſhot (with which one barrel of his

his double piece was loaded). The man, having a thick mat before him, received little or no hurt: he brandiſhed his ſpear, and threatened to dart it at Captain Cook, who being ſtill unwilling to take away his life, inſtead of firing with ball, knocked him down with his muſquet. He expoſtulated ſtrongly with the moſt forward of the crowd, upon their turbulent behaviour. He had given up all thoughts of getting the king on board, as it appeared impracticable; and his care was then only to act on the defenſive, and to ſecure a ſafe embarkation for his ſmall party, which was cloſely preſſed by a body of ſeveral thouſand people. Keowa, the king's ſon, who was in the pinnace, being alarmed on hearing the firſt firing, was, at his own entreaty, put on ſhore again; for even at that time, Mr. Roberts, who commanded her, did not apprehend that Captain Cook's perſon was in any danger: otherwiſe he would have detained the prince, which no doubt would have been a great check on the Indians. One man was obſerved, behind a double canoe, in the action of darting his ſpear at Captain Cook, who was forced to fire at him in his own defence, but happened to kill another cloſe to him, equally forward in the tumult: the ſerjeant obſerving that he had miſſed the man he aimed at, received orders to fire at him, which he did, and killed him. By this time, the impetuoſity of the Indians was ſomewhat repreſſed; they fell back in a body, and ſeemed ſtaggered: but being puſhed on by thoſe behind, they returned to the charge, and poured a volley of ſtones among the marines, who, without waiting for orders, returned it with a general diſcharge of muſquetry, which was inſtantly followed by a fire from the boats. At this Captain Cook was heard

heard to expreſs his aſtoniſhment: he waved his hand to the boats, called to them to ceaſe firing, and to come nearer in to receive the marines. Mr. Roberts immediately brought the pinnace as cloſe to the ſhore as he could, without grounding, notwithſtanding the ſhowers of ſtones that fell among the people: but ——, the lieutenant, who commanded in the launch, inſtead of pulling in to the aſſiſtance of Captain Cook, withdrew his boat farther off, at the moment that every thing ſeems to have depended upon the timely exertions of thoſe in the boats. By his own account, he miſtook the ſignal; but be that as it may, this circumſtance appears to me, to have decided the fatal turn of the affair, and to have removed every chance which remained with Captain Cook, of eſcaping with his life. The buſineſs of ſaving the marines out of the water, in conſequence of that, fell altogether upon the pinnace; which thereby became ſo much crowded, that the crew were, in a great meaſure, prevented from uſing their fire arms, or giving what aſſiſtance they otherwiſe might have done, to Captain Cook; ſo that he ſeems, at the moſt critical point of time, to have wanted the aſſiſtance of both boats, owing to the removal of the launch. For, notwithſtanding that they kept up a fire on the crowd, from the ſituation to which they removed in that boat, the fatal confuſion which enſued on her being withdrawn, to ſay the leaſt of it, muſt have prevented the full effect, that the prompt co-operation of the two boats, according to Captain Cook's orders, muſt have had, towards the preſervation of himſelf and his people. At that time, it was to the boats alone that Captain Cook had to look for his ſafety; for,

for, when the marines had fired, the Indians ruſhed among them, and forced them into the water, where four of them were killed: their lieutenant was wounded, but fortunately eſcaped and was taken up by the pinnace. Captain Cook was then the only one remaining on the rock: he was obſerved making for the pinnace, holding his left hand againſt the back of his head, to guard it from the ſtones, and carrying his muſquet under the other arm. An Indian was ſeen following him, but with caution and timidity; for he ſtopped once or twice, as if undetermined to proceed. At laſt he advanced upon him unawares, and with a large club, or common ſtake, gave him a blow on the back of the head, and then precipitately retreated. The ſtroke ſeemed to have ſtunned Captain Cook; he ſtaggered a few paces, then fell on his hand, and one knee, and dropped his muſquet. As he was riſing, and before he could recover his feet, another Indian ſtabbed him in the back of the neck with an iron dagger. He then fell into a bite of water about knee deep, where others crowded upon him, and endeavoured to keep him under: but ſtruggling very ſtrongly with them, he got his head up, and caſting his look towards the pinnace, ſeemed to ſolicit aſſiſtance. Though the boat was not above five or ſix yards diſtant from him, yet from the crowded and confuſed ſtate of the crew, it ſeems, it was not in their power to ſave him. The Indians got him under again, but in deeper water: he was, however, able to get his head up once more, and being almoſt ſpent in the ſtruggle, he naturally turned to the rock, and was endeavouring to ſupport himſelf by it, when a ſavage gave him a blow with a club, and he was ſeen alive no more. They hauled

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ed him up lifeleſs on the rocks, where they ſeemed to take a ſavage pleaſure in uſing every barbarity to his dead body, ſnatching the daggers out of each others hands, to have the horrid ſatisfaction of piercing the fallen victim of their barbarous rage.

"It was generally remarked, that at firſt the Indians ſhewed great reſolution in facing our firearms; but it was entirely owing to ignorance of their effect. They thought that their thick mats would defend them from a ball, as well as from a ſtone; but being ſoon convinced of their error, yet ſtill at a loſs to account how ſuch execution was done among them, they had recourſe to a ſtratagem, which, though it anſwered no other purpoſe, ſerved to ſhew their ingenuity and quickneſs of invention. Obſerving the flaſhes of the muſquets, they naturally concluded, that water would counteract their effect, and therefore, very ſagaciouſly, dipped their mats, or armour, in the ſea, juſt as they came on to face our people: but finding this laſt reſource to fail them, they ſoon diſperſed, and left the beach entirely clear. It was an object they never neglected, even at the greateſt hazard, to carry off their ſlain; a cuſtom, probably owing to the barbarity with which they treat the dead body of an enemy, and the trophies they make of his bones."

In conſequence of this barbarity of diſpoſition, the whole remains of Captain Cook could not be recovered. For, though every exertion was made for that purpoſe; though negociations and threatenings were alternately employed, little more than the principal part of his bones (and that with great difficulty) could be procured. By the poſſeſſion of them, our navigators were enabled to perform the laſt offices to their eminent and unfor-

unfortunate commander. The bones, having been put into a coffin, and the ſervice being read over them, were committed to the deep, on the twenty-firſt February 1779, with the uſual military honours. What were the feelings of the companies of both the ſhips, on this occaſion, muſt be left to the world to conceive; for thoſe who were preſent know, that it is not in the power of any pen to expreſs them.

Thus periſhed, in the fifty-firſt year of his age, this truly eminent and valuable man, equally diſtinguiſhed for his ſkill as a navigator, and for the heroic conſtancy and firmneſs of his mind. In whatever point of view we conſider his character, we ſhall find juſt ſubject for admiration. Cool and deliberate in judging, ſagacious in determining, active in executing, and perſevering in his enterprizes, he ſupported labours, overcame difficulties, and encountered dangers, which ſeldom fall to the lot of one man. Though rigid in diſcipline, he was mild, juſt and humane; and his people, to whom he was a father, were obedient to him, rather from motives of affection than of fear. His conſtitution was ſtrong, and his mode of living temperate. He was modeſt, and rather reſerved in company; but among thoſe with whom he was acquainted, he was found to be a lively, ſenſible, and intelligent companion. His perſon was about ſix feet high, and though a good looking man, he was plain both in addreſs and appearance. His head was ſmall; his hair, which was dark brown, he wore tied behind. His face was full of expreſſion, his noſe exceedingly well ſhaped, his eyes, which were ſmall, and of a brown caſt, were quick and piercing, and his eyebrows were prominent, which gave his countenance altogether an air of auſterity.

Dr.

Dr. Reinhold Foſter, after having given a ſhort account of the Captain's death adds as follows: "Thus fell this truly glorious and juſtly admired navigator—If we conſider his extreme abilities, both natural and acquired, the firmneſs and conſtancy of his mind, his truly paternal care for the crew entruſted to him, the amiable manner with which he knew how to gain the friendſhip of all the ſavage and uncultivated nations, and even his conduct towards his friends and acquaintance, we muſt acknowledge him to have been one of the greateſt men of his age and that reaſon juſtifies the tear which friendſhip pays to his memory.'

The Royal Society of London, deſirous of honouring the memory of this illuſtrious member of their body, by ſome particular mark of reſpect, reſolved to do it by a medal, and for this purpoſe a voluntary ſubſcription was opened. To ſuch of the Fellows of the Society as ſubſcribed twenty guineas, a gold medal was appropriated; ſilver medals were aſſigned to thoſe who contributed a ſmaller ſum, and each of the other members received one in bronze. The medal which was ſtruck, contains on one ſide, the head of Captain Cook in profile, and round it, JAC. COOK, OCEANI INVESTIGATOR ACERRIMUS; and on the exergue, REG SOC. LOND. SOCIO SUO. On the reverſe is a repreſentation of Britannia holding a globe, with this inſcription, NIL INTENTATUM NOSTRI LIQUERE; and on the exergue, AUSPICIIS GEORGII III. Of the gold medals which were ſtruck upon this occaſion, one was preſented to his Majeſty, another to the Queen, and a third to the Prince of Wales. Two were ſent abroad; one to the king of France, on account of the protection he had granted to the ſhips under the command of Captain Cook, and

another to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in whoſe dominions the ſame ſhips had been received and treated with every degree of friendſhip and kindneſs. Mrs. Cook alſo was afterwards preſented with one; and a petition in her behalf having been laid before the King, from the Lords of the Admiralty, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to order that a penſion of two hundred pounds a year ſhould be ſettled upon her, and twenty five pounds a year upon each of Captain Cook's ſons. This, however, was not the only proviſion made for them; the charts and plates of the voyage to the Pacific Ocean having been provided at the expence of government, and a large profit having on that account accrued from its publication, half of this profit was conſigned in truſt to Sir Hugh Palliſer, and Mr. Stephens, to be applied to the uſe of Mrs. Cook, during her natural life, and afterwards to be divided between her children.

Captain Cook had ſix children, of whom three died in their infancy. James, the eldeſt, who was born at St. Paul's Shadwell, on the 10th of October, 1763, is now a lieutenant in the navy. In a letter written by Admiral Graves, in 1785, from Granada. he is ſpoken of in terms of the higheſt approbation. Nathaniel, born at Mile-End Town, in 1764, was unfortunately loſt in his Majeſty's ſhip the Thunderer, in the hurricane which happened in Jamaica, on the 3d of October, 1780. Hugh, the youngeſt, was born on the 22d of May, 1776, and was ſo called after the name of his father's great friend, Sir Hugh Palliſer.

It muſt be obſerved, that, with regard to the three principal conſequences of our great navigator's tranſactions, "I, ſays Dr. K, have nothing

farther to offer, than his having diſpelled the illuſion of a *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*; his demonſtration of the impracticability of a northern paſſage from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean; and his having eſtabliſhed a ſure method of preſerving the health of ſeamen in the longeſt voyages, and through every variety of latitude and climate.

There is another family of the earth, concerning which new information has been derived from the voyages of our Britiſh navigator. That the Eſquimaux, who had hitherto only been found ſeated on the coaſts of Labradore and Hudſon's Bay, agreed with the Greenlanders in every circumſtance of cuſtoms, manners, and language, which could demonſtrate an original identity of nation, had already been aſcertained. But that the ſame tribe now actually inhabit the iſlands and coaſts on the weſt ſide of North America, oppoſite Kamtſchatka, was a diſcovery, the completion of which was reſerved for Captain Cook. In his narrative it will be ſeen that theſe people have extended their migrations to Norton Sound, Oonalaſhka, and Prince William's Sound; that is, to nearly the diſtance of fifteen hundred leagues from their ſtations in Greenland, and the coaſt of Labradore. Nor does this curious fact reſt merely on the evidence ariſing from ſimilitude of manners: for it ſtands confirmed by a table of words, exhibiting ſuch an affinity of language as will remove every doubt from the mind of the moſt ſcrupulous enquirer.

Other queſtions there are, ſays Dr. K. of a very important nature, the ſolution of which will now be rendered more eaſy than hath heretofore been apprehended. From the full confirma-

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tion of the vicinity of the two continents of Asia and America, it can no longer be represented as ridiculous to believe, that the former furnished inhabitants to the latter. By the facts recently discovered, a credibility is added to the Mosaic account of the peopling of the earth. That account will, no doubt, stand the test of the most learned and vigorous investigation. Indeed, Dr. K, has long been convinced, after the closest meditation of which he is capable, that sound philosophy and genuine revelation never militate against each other. The rational friends of religion are so far from dreading the spirit of enquiry, that they wish for nothing more than a candid, calm and impartial examination of the subject, according to all the lights which the improved reason and the enlarged science of man can afford.

FINIS.